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ABSTRACT

This self-instructional method for learning an intermediate level of Tamil is designed to follow an elementary level such as "Conversational Tamil." The material in this text concentrates on grammatical constructions not covered in that elementary text, particularly negatives of all kinds; in addition, this text uses the same transcription and the same dialect (Non-Brahmin). The material in this book is arranged in chapters (13-15), each of which is divided into sections. Each section consists of a conversation or portion of a conversation, grammatical explanations and drills. After the completion of a given section, the student should turn to a native-speaking assistant for checking. The materials usually can be completed in a semester of two quarters. Tape recordings to accompany these materials are not yet available for copying. (Author/RM)

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ED 247

Intermediate Tamil

A Self-Instructional Method

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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Harold Schiffman
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INTERMEDIATE TAMIL
A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL METHOD

by
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FORWARD

This material is designed as a self-instructional method for an intermediate level of Tamil, and is designed to follow upon an elementary level of Tamil such as Conversational Tamil by K. Doraswamy and N. K. Raja (Annamalai University 1966) in that it assumes a familiarity with the grammar, vocabulary and constructions presented in that book. This material in fact concentrates on grammatical constructions not covered in that material, particularly negatives of all kinds: habitual, obstinate, durative, participial, etc. The translations of the original conversations presented here were made by N. Kumaraswami Raja, but they have been modified in certain ways. It also uses the same transcription and the same dialect (Non-Brahmin). While designed as a self-instructional method, it can of course also be used with a teacher. However, when used as designed, some assumptions must be kept in mind.

Self-instructional methods of language teaching assume that a student is able to work independently without a regular teacher. The student works through the material using tapes and other instructional aids, and when he or she has completed a certain amount of material, he/she approaches a native-speaking assistant whose job it is to merely check whether the student has learned the material, not to teach or explain anything. The explanation is supposed to be given adequately by the materials at hand. In the preparation of this work we have tried to be as explicit as possible, so that no new material is presented in the conversations which is not explained in a grammar section and drilled in the drill sections. Nevertheless we admit the possibility that a student may still be confused by some point or other, and will not find the explanation adequate. For this reason we sometimes refer the student to a fuller explanation given in H. Schiffman et al.,

A Synopsis Grammar of Spoken Tamil (Non-Brahmin Dialect), Part II of A Reader for Advanced Spoken Tamil, Seattle 1971. This is abbreviated SG; a typical reference might be "SG 3.61" which means "Synopsis Grammar section 3.61." ✓

The material in this book is arranged in Chapters (13-15) each of which is divided into sections. Each section consists of a conversation or portion of a conversation, grammatical explanations, and drills. After the completion/mastery of a given section, the student should turn to the native-speaking assistant for checking. The native-speaker can check by asking the student to complete the drills correctly. If the student has not mastered the drills, he/she should study them some more until they are mastered before going on to the next section. Since each student will be working at an individual level, it is not possible to say how much time a student should take to complete these materials; however, they have been used in a second-year Tamil class at the University of Washington (non-self-instruction) and usually can be completed in a semester or two quarters. If interspersed with other materials (e.g. literary Tamil) they may be used over a period of two semesters or three quarters.

When the student has completed this material, it should be possible to then embark upon the Reader for Advanced Spoken Tamil (Radio Plays) mentioned earlier. Some students will need far more work in spoken Tamil however before starting on the Radio Plays. This material is not designed to exhaustively bridge the gap between an elementary level set of materials and Radio Play materials, although some students will find them adequate. Tape recordings to accompany the present materials are extant; however, they are in need of revision and will not be available for copying until a later date. Those who wish to have tape recordings to accompany this material may find it possible to find a native-speaker of Tamil who can do the recording for them in situ. A glossary, Tamil to English, of new

vocabulary introduced in this material is provided at the end, followed by an index alphabetized by topic.

I am grateful to Mr. N. K. Raja for the original translations of the conversations, to P. Veluchamy for revisions of various drills, to Jean Chatfield and Theodore Adams for editorial assistance, to Leslie Adams, Ruth Ross and Regie Reinhardt for preparation of the typescript, and to many students for helpful comments about the material in general. I am also grateful to the Innovative Proposals Fund, University of Washington, for a grant to revise these materials in the self-instructional format in 1974.

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INTERMEDIATE TAMIL LESSON 13

Lesson 13. CLARK HAS AN ARGUMENT WITH HIS DHOBİ.

SECTION I

13.1 Conversation.

kaTeyci
kaTeyciyle
vantuceeru
vantuceentee
vantuceenteey-ee

end
in the end, at last, finally
arrive, get here
you arrived
you (emphatic) arrived

Clark: appa! kaTeyciyle vantuceenteeyee!

Sol: Here you come at last! (At last you finally arrived.)

tuNi, tuNi-maNi
-aaka

cloth, clothes
'for the sake of, on behalf of'
(SG 2.231; postposition + dative)
for the clothes
wait, await, expect
be awaiting, expecting
I am, have been, expecting

tuNikk-aaka
kaattiru
kaattukkiTTiru
kaattukkiTTirukkreen

naan tuNikk-aaka reNTu vaaramaa
kaattukkiTTirukkreen.

I've been waiting for my clothes for
two weeks now.

Dhobi: aamaa saar.

Yes, sir.

koNTaantiTu (koNTuvantiTu)
koNTaantiTreen

definitely bring
I will definitely bring (SG 3.6 ff.)

naaLekki ate koNTaantiTreen, saar.

I'll definitely bring them tomorrow,
sir.

keeTTaalum
eppa keeTTaalum

even if asked
whenever asked, every time (one) is
asked/asks (SG 6.7)

Clark: naaLekki, naaLekki! eppa
keeTTaalum, naaLekki, naaLekki-NNu
taan colre.

Tomorrow, tomorrow! That's what you
always say. (Whenever (I) ask, you
always say only "tomorrow, tomorrow.")

kaTTsayamaa

definitely, certainly, without fail

Dhobi: naaLekki kaTTsayamaa koNTaantiTreen,
sar.

I'll definitely bring them tomorrow,
sir, without fail.

13.11 Grammar. Use of the verb ceeru 'join' with verbs of motion vaa 'come' and poo 'go'. When ceeru (weak verb, class III) is added to the past participle of vaa 'come' and poo 'go' the semantic notion provided is that of arrival in a place. When the motion is toward the speaker, vaa is used, e.g. nii vantu-ceentee 'you have arrived (here)', while poo is used with ceeru when motion is away from the speaker, e.g. reyil anke pooy-ceer-um, 'The train will arrive there'.

3.111 Variation Drill on vaa/boo + ceeru.

kaTeyciyle vantuceenteyee.

- a. niinka vantuceentiinka.
- b. eppa vantuceentiinka?
- c. reyil kaTeyciyle vantuceentatu.
- d. eppa pooy-ceerum?
- e. inta bas eppa meTraasle pooy-ceerum?
- f. avan eTTu maNikki matureyle pooy-ceerraan.
- g. janattaa ekspres aaru maNikk-uLLe vantuceerum. (cf. 13.16)
- h. inta TreyN ancU maNikk-uLLe meTraasle pooy-ceentaa, enta TreyNle baambaaykki pookalaam?
- i. enna iruntaalum, pattu maNikk-uLLe pooy-ceeraNum.
- j. enna iruntaalum, enka saaman inta TreyNlet-taan maturekki anuppaNum.

At last you have come.

- a. You have come.
- b. When did you arrive?
- c. At last the train arrived.
- d. When will it get there?
- e. When does this bus get to Madras?
- f. He will get to Madurai at 8:00.
- g. The Janatha Express will arrive here by 6:00.
- h. If this train gets to Madras by 5:00, which train can (I) get on to Bombay?
- i. Whatever happens, (we) must arrive there by 10:00.
- j. No matter what, (we) have to send our baggage to Madurai on this train.

- 3.12 Grammar. Use of the postposition -aaka 'for the sake of, for the benefit of, on behalf of'. This postposition is attached to nouns marked for the dative case and has a 'benefactive' meaning, e.g. onkaLukk-aaka reNTu ruupaa pooTTu-kuTukkreen. 'For your sake, I'll make (the price) Rs. 2.' In other cases, -aaka may be used with certain verbs where the notion 'benefactive' is not obvious, but may extend the notion of the dative 'to, for, towards' e.g. onkaLukk-aaka kaattirukkreen. 'I'm waiting for you.' tuNikk-aaka kaattukkiTTirukkreen. 'I've been waiting for the clothes.'

3.121 Variation Drill.

naan tuNikk-aaka reNTu vaaramaa kaattukkiTTirukkreen.

- a. naan onkaLukkaaka kaattukkiTTirukkreen.
- b. enakkaaka kaattirunka.
- c. avankaLukkaaka kaattukkiTTiruntiinkaLaa?
- d. reNTu maNi reyilukkaaka kaattukkiTTirunt-iTTu, kaTeyciyle basle pooneen.
- e. enna iruntaalum, enakkaaka kaattirukkaNum.
- f. onka manevikkaaka kaattukkiTTiruntiinkaLaa?

I have been waiting for the clothes for two weeks.

- a. I have been waiting for you.
- b. Wait for me.
- c. Were you waiting for them?
- d. After waiting for the train for two hours, I took the bus.
- e. Whatever happens, you must wait for me.
- f. Were you waiting for your wife?

- 3.13 Grammar. Verbal Aspect Markers. In Tamil, certain suffixes can be added to a verb which add certain verbal semantic nuances to the meaning of the sentence. These nuances have to do with such things as relative time, completeness or definiteness of the action, duration of the action, simultaneity of one action with another, etc. In English, some of these notions

are supplied by using auxiliaries such as 'have', 'be(-ing)', or by using adverbs such as 'definitely', 'while', 'for sure', etc.

In Tamil these "aspect markers" (AM) are added to the past stem of the verb in the place of PNG markers, and then tense markers, modals, or whatever, are added to the aspect marker, followed by PNG markers, if applicable. (PNG markers are never added to modals, so if a modal follows the aspect marker, there will be no PNG.) Verbs which have past tense suffixes in /-in/, such as /vaanku/ 'buy', past /vaankin-(een)/, delete the /-n/ before adding aspect markers, e.g. /vaanki-(Tu)/. Verbs like /poo/ 'go' and /aaku/ 'become, happen' have the forms /pooy/ and /aay/ before aspect markers, e.g., /pooy-iTa-Num/ 'one must definitely go'; and /aay-iTu-cci/ '(it) definitely happened'.

One of these aspect markers is -(v)iTu:

<u>-(v)iTu</u>	definitely, completely, for sure	vant-iTu-nka	'be sure to come'
		pooy-iTa-laam	'one may go <u>along</u> '

past tense:

<u>-(v)iTTu</u>		paattu-TT-een	'I <u>definitely</u> saw'
		vant-iTT-iinka	'You <u>definitely</u> came'

Other aspect markers:

<u>-iru</u>	perfect tense (action was already past with reference to the present)	vant-irukkreen	'I <u>have</u> come'
	stative	pooy-irunt-appa	'when (x) went and <u>stayed</u> '
	suppositional	paatt-irukka-Num	'(x) <u>must have</u> seen'
		maRe penc-irukku	'it <u>seems to have</u> <u>rained</u> '
<u>-kiTTiru</u>	durative	eturpaattu-kiTTirukkroom	
		'we <u>have been</u> expecting, we <u>were</u> <u>expecting</u> '	
		vantu-kiTTirukkreen	'I <u>am</u> coming'

Note. /-(v)iTu/. When tense markers are added to aspect markers, the aspect markers act like ordinary verbs. /-(v)iTu/ is conjugated like /caappiTu/: present /-iTr-/, past /-TT-/, future /-iTuv-/. /iru/ and /kiTTiru/ act like the verb 'be', with past /-nt-/, present /-kk-/, and future /-pp-/. In the present and future, /-(v)iTu/ sometimes has the form /-iru/, but should not be confused with the other aspect marker with the same shape.

/iru/ gives the nuance which we have in English with the perfect tense, i.e., that the result of the action continues, or is still relevant. /naan vant-irukkreen/ 'I have come (and I'm still here).' It must not be confused with

/-(v) iTu/ although it is easy to do so in dialects where /-(v) iTu/ is realized phonetically as /iru/. However, the tense markers of the two are quite different. /-(v) iTu/ has the tense markers /-iTr-/ or /-irr-/ for present; /-iTt-/ for past; and /-iTuv-/ or /-iruv-/ for future. /iru/ has the tense markers /-kkr-/ for present; /-nt-/ for past; and /-pp-/ for future. For an outline of other aspect markers, cf. SG 3.6.

13.131 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><u>naaLekki kaTTaayamaa koNTaantiTreen, saar.</u></p> <p>a. naaLekki kaTTaayamaa koNTaantiTree-yaa?</p> <p>b. naaLekki koNTaantiTaNum.</p> <p>c. neettu koNTaarreen-NNu connee-y-eel</p> <p>d. naaLekki koNTaaralaam-NNu irukkreen.</p> <p>e. naaLekki kaTTaayamaa varaNum.</p> | <p><u>I'll definitely be sure to bring it tomorrow, sir.</u></p> <p>a. Will you definitely bring it tomorrow without fail?</p> <p>b. (You) must definitely bring (it) tomorrow.</p> <p>c. You said you'd definitely bring (the things) yesterday!</p> <p>d. I intend to bring (it) tomorrow.</p> <p>e. (You) must definitely come tomorrow.</p> |
|--|---|

- 13.14 Grammar. Conditional. 'If'-type sentences are formed by adding, in the place where PNG would normally occur, the suffix /-aa(l)/. This is added to the past stem of the verb only, and thus tense and PNG are neutralized, i.e., the conditional of a verb gives us no information about tense or PNG.

Examples: paatt-aa... 'If one sees...'
 avaru vanta... 'If he comes...'

If the conditional is used with the generalizing suffix -um, the construction means 'even if Vb.':

Examples: paatt-aalum... 'Even if one sees...'
 avaru vantaalum... 'Even if he comes...'

Note that when -um is added to -aa(l), the l reappears and is pronounced.

Furthermore, if the conditional is used with an interrogative, eppa, 'when', enna, 'what', et. al., and the generalizing suffix -um, the construction has the sense of 'whenever Vb-ed', 'whenever one Vb-s', 'whatever Vb-ed', 'whatever Vb-s', depending upon the context.

If the verb is used with an aspect marker, such as /iru/ or /-(v) iTu/, the suffix /-aa/ is added to the AM in the past:

Examples: avan vant-irunt-aa 'If he had come...'
 poost vantaTTaa 'If the mail definitely came...'

13.141 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>naaLekki, naaLekki! eppa keeTTaalum,</u>
 <u>naaLekki, naaLekki-NNu taan colre.</u></p> | <p><u>Tomorrow, tomorrow! That's what you always say.</u></p> |
|---|---|

- a. eppa keeTTaalum, ille-NNu colraan.
- b. enna keeTTaalum, tamiR teriyaatu-NNu colraaru.
- c. eValavu keeTTaalum, pauNTukku reNT-ruupaa taan kuTunka.
- d. ettane taTave keeTTaalum, onNum kuTukkaatenka.
- e. yaaru keeTTaalum, nirutti peecunka-NNu collunka.
- f. onNum keekkalle-NNaalum, etoo koncam paNam kuTunka.

- a. Every time you ask him, he says "No".
- b. No matter what you ask him, he says he doesn't understand Tamil.
- c. No matter what they ask, don't pay more than two rupees a pound.
- d. No matter how many times they ask, don't give them anything.
- e. No matter who asks, tell them to speak slowly.
- f. Even if they don't ask for anything, give them a little money.

13.15 Translation Drill. Repeat each sentence in Tamil and pay close attention to the proper Tamil question intonation. Then translate into English.

(New word: tiNTakkaL 'city of Dindigal')

- a. niinka eppa pooy-ceeraNum?
- b. inta Treya maturekki aaru maNikki pooy-ceeraNum-NNaa, ettane maNikki tiNTakalle pooy-ceerum?
- c. niinka sTeeSanleruntu reNTu maNikki viiTtukku poonaa, ettane maNikki sTeeSanukku pooy-ceentiinka?
- d. avaru patTu maNikki kooyilukkuLLe iruppaaraa?
- e. avanka meTraasle eppa ceeraNum-NNu connaanka?

13.16 Grammar. -uLLe + dative. The postposition -uLLe used with the dative indicates motion into something.

Example: naan viiTtukkuLLe pooneen. 'I went into the house.'

With time expressions, -uLLe has the meaning 'within, by' a certain time, e.g., reNTu maacattukk-uLLe 'within two months', and aaru maNikk-uLLe 'by 6:00'.

13.161 Response Drill. For each of the sentences in the translation drill, 13.15, make up a response using the postposition -uLLe.

13.17 Variation Drill.

(New word: veyyil aTikkatu 'the sun beats down, scorches')

naan viiTtukkuLLe pooneen.

I went into the house.

- a. veyyil jaasti aTikkatanaale, avanka kooyilukkuLLe pooy, kaattukkittirukkraanka.
- b. eppa pattaalum, viiTtukkuLLe pooy, tuunkuviinka.

- a. They went inside the temple and waited because the sun was beating down so strongly.
- b. You always go into the house and sleep.

- c. kaTeyciyle, reyilukkuLLe
vantittu, caamaan oRunkaa
veccittu caappiTa muTiyum.
- d. naan anta kaTekkuLLe pooy,
kaapi pauTar etaavatu
vaankuveen.
- e. aamaa. avaru denam enka
viittukkuLLe vanttu,
caappiTuvaaru.

- c. Finally, after getting on the
train and arranging our stuff,
we can/could eat.
- d. I'll go into that shop and buy
some coffee powder.
- e. Yes, everyday he comes into our
house and eats.

13.18 Transformation Drill. In the following sentences, change the verb tense from past to future. Remember to change the adverbial expression as well. Change the quotative expression only when appropriate.

Example: naan poona vaaram maturekkip-pooneen-NNu connaaru.

He said, "I went to Madurai last week."

Transformation: naan aTuttu vaaram maturekkip-pooveen-NNu connaaru.

(New word: saami 'god', 'diety', 'image')

- a. avaru neettu kooyilukk-uLLe pooy
saamiyee paattaaru.
- b. neettu enna iruntaalum, enka saaman
maturekki anuppaNum-NNu connaanka.
- c. enna iruntaalum, avanka reyilukkaaka
kaattiruntaanka.
- d. neettu koNTuvanteen-NNu connee!
- e. poona vaaram oNNum keekkalle-NNaalum,
avankaLukku etoo koncam paNam
kuTutteen.

- a. He went into the temple yesterday
to worship (to see the god).
- b. Yesterday they said, no matter
what, our luggage must be
sent to Madurai.
- c. They always waited for the train,
no matter what.
- d. You said, "I brought it yesterday."
- e. Even though (they) didn't ask
for anything last week, I gave
them a little money.

13.19 Expansion Drill. Expand each of the following sentences by using an expression of the type

eppa paattaalum...

enna keeTTaalum...

Example: naan amerikkavukku pooreen. 'I am going to America.'

Expansion: enna iruntaalum, naan amerikkavukku pooreen. 'I am going to America, no matter what happens.'

- a. kaappiyum tooceyum caappiTuveen.
- b. neettu tuNi-maNi koNTaarreen-NNu
conneen.
- c. ampatu kaacu taan kuTuppeen.
- d. innum cela ruupaa veeNum-NNu
nenekkreem.
- e. ava meTraasukku inta Treynlet-
taan pookaNum.

- a. I will have coffee and a dosai.
- b. I said I'd bring the clothes
yesterday.
- c. I'll give you fifty paise, that's
all.
- d. I think (we) need a few more
rupees.
- e. She has to go to Madras on this
train.

SECTION II

13.2 Conversation, continued.

itoo paaru
naaL-aakum
-NNaa (LT. enraal)

munnaale
munnaale-y-ee

tole
colli-t-tole
colli-t-tolekka
colli-t-tolekka-kuuTaatu

Clark: itoo, paaru. naaL-aakum-NNaa,
een munnaaleeyee colli-t-tolekka-
kuuTaatu?

appaTi, apTi
apTi collu

oru vaarattle muTiyum-NNaa, apTi
collu.

muTiyaatu-NNaa, apTi collu.

inta maatiri
iRu
iRuttu
iRuttu-kittu
verb + kittu + pookaate
iRuttu-kittu pookaate

Clark: inta maatiri iRuttu-kittu pookaate.

mannicci-koonka
maRe
kaalam
maRe kaalam
tuNi-maNi
kaayi
kaaya-maatTeen
-nkatu, -nkratu
kaaya-maatTeen-nkatu

Dhobi: mannicci-koonka, saar. aanaa,
itu maRe kaalam. tuNi-maNi
kaayamaatTeen-nkatu, saar.

look here
(it) will take time
if (you say), if it is the case
(SG p. 61)
before, beforehand
in the first place, right at the
beginning
AM of disgust, impatience
say (with impatience, disgust)
inf. of colli-t-tole
it is not possible to say

Look here. If it's going to take
time, why can't you say so before-
hand, daumiti!

thus, in that way, manner
say so

If it's going to take a week, say
so. (If it's possible in a week...)

If it's not possible, say so.

this way, in this fashion
drag out, stretch
having dragged out, stretched
dragging out, stretching
don't keep (verb-ing)
don't keep dragging (things) out

Don't keep dragging things out this
way.

please excuse (me)
rain
time, season
rainy season
clothes
dry, dry out
I won't dry
it says
it refuses to dry (it says, "I won't
dry.")

Yes, sir, I'm sorry. But this is
the rainy season. The clothes
just won't dry, sir.

kaSTam

difficulty trouble

rompa kaSTam.

It's very difficult.

- 13.21 Grammar. Verb + /kiTTu/ + /poo/ or /vaa/ 'to keep on doing such-and-such'. This construction is used in Tamil to indicate habitual repetitive action. (This contrasts with verb + /kiTTu + /iru/ (/kiTTiru/) which denotes continuous action.)

Example: raajakumaari denam anta sattule kuLiccu kiTTu vantaas.
'The princess kept on bathing in that river every day.'

This construction is frequently used with the following adverbial expressions:

denam, denamum
eppa paattaalum
eppavum

daily every day
whenever one looks
always

13.211 Variation Drill.

inta maatiri iRuttu-kiTTu pookaate.

Don't keep dragging things out
this way.

- a. iRuttu-kiTTu pookaate.
- b. eppa paattaalum iRuttu-kiTTu pooraan.
- c. inta maatiri peeci-kiTTirukkaste.
- d. anta vaRiyle pookaate.
- e. kooyilukkuLLe pookaatenka.
- f. meTraasaleruntu basle varaate.
- g. naTante varaatenka.
- h. ava denam kaaleyile kooyilukku pooy-kiTTu pooraas.
- i. paalle eppavum taNNi poOTTu-kiTTu-poovaanka.

- a. Don't drag things out.
- b. He's always dragging things out.
- c. Don't talk all the time like that.
- d. Don't go that way (route).
- e. Don't (polite) go inside the temple.
- f. Don't come by bus from Madras.
- g. Please don't come on foot.
- h. She goes to the temple every morning.
- i. They keep on putting water in the milk. (They're always watering down the milk.)

- 13.22 Grammar. The aspect marker /tole/ indicates disgust or impatience--a mild curse. (cf. SG 13.13 for use of aspect markers.) It is obviously not used in polite conversation.

Examples: pooy-tole! 'Get out of here!'
anta maatiri peeci-tolekka-kuuTaatu! 'Don't you talk like that, dammit!'

- 13.23 Expansion Drill. Read the following sentences aloud, then repeat, adding the /tole/ aspect marker to the past participle of the main verb.

Example: een munnaaleyee colla-kuuTaatu? 'Why couldn't you say so before?'

Expansion: een munnaaleyee colli-tolekka-kuuTaatu? 'Why couldn't you say so before, dammit!'

- a. tuNikki nereya niilam pooTa-kuuTaatu.
- b. en caikkal tooTa-kuuTaatu.
- c. enka viiTtLe yaaruM inkiisLe peeca-kuuTaatu.
- d. anta maatu enka tooTTattLe naTaka-veeNTaam.

13.24 Transformation Drill. Read each sentence aloud; then change the verb from simple past to habitual repetitive past (Vb + /kiTTu/ + /poo/ or /vaa/) and repeat the sentence. Be aware of your use of adverbial phrases.

Example: inta maatiri iRukkaate. 'Don't drag (it) out this way.'

Transformation: inta maatiri iRuttu-kiTTu pookaate. 'Don't go on dragging (things) out this way.'

(New word: /poTave/ 'sari' (The traditional dress of most Indian women, a sari is six yards of cloth draped around the body.)

- a. naan matureyle iruncappa, maarkaTTukku pooneen.
- b. naanka meTraasukku poonappa, uTLaNTs oTTaLLe caappiTtoom.
- c. naan tooce caappiTtappa. nallaa tuunkineen.
- d. naan avare paattappa. biiru caappiTtaaru.
- e. naan avaLe paattappa, poTaveye patti peecinaa.

SECTION III

13 3 Conversation continued

innum
innoru
viSayam
tuNikki
nereya
nillam
pooTu
pooTaate
piTikkaatu

Clark: innoru viSayam, tuNikki nereya
nillam pooTaate. enaku
piTikkaatu.

Dhobi: cari, saar.

Clark: cari, intaa, innum-koncam tuNi
irukku.

arjaNT, avacaram
arjaNTaa, avacaramaa
ippavee
colliTu
naaLLe (naaL, 'day' + -le, locative)

-NNu (Lit. enru, quotative)

-NNaa (Lit. enraal, conditional)
avacaramaa-NNaa

avacaramaa koNTaaraNum. ippavee
colliTu ettane naaL-aakum-NNu?

Dhobi: avacaramaa-NNaa, reNTu naaLLe
koNTaantiTreen, saar.

Clark: naan reNTu naaLLe meTraasukku
pooreen. atanaale, enaku
kaTTaayamaa aaya veeThum.

still, yet
another
matter, thing, affair, concern
for, to the clothes
much, too much
blue, blueing
put (non-polite imperative)
don't put (non-polite)
don't like (habitual)

And another thing. Don't put so
much blueing in the clothes. I
don't like it.

All right, sir.

All right, here's some more things.

urgent, urgency, quick, important
urgently, in a hurry, quickly
right now
say definitely
in (X) days, on (X) day (Note:
l → L, by assimilation)
having said (Note: 'after thought'
word order puts -NNu at the end
of the sentence)
if you say, if (it is the case)
if (it is) urgent...

I need it in a hurry. (One must
bring it urgently.) Now tell
me right now, how much time will
it take?

If it's urgent, I'll bring it in
two days, sir.

I'm going to Madras in two days,
so I must have it then.

aTvaans
cenciTu (cenciru)
cenciTuveen

advance
definitely do
I will definitely do

Dhobi: enakku koncam aTvaans kuTuttiinka-
NNaa, naan kaTTaayamaa cenciTuveen,
saaz.

If you give me a little advance, sir,
then I'll definitely do them.

- 13.31 Grammar. Future Negative. Unlike most other negative forms, the future negative is marked for Person, Number and Gender. Being a negative, the formation involves the use of the infinitive of the verb, plus the future negative morpheme /maaTT-/ to which are attached regular PNG markers which agree with the subject, or in the case of the neuter, /-aatu/.

Examples: avan vara- maaTT- aan 'he will-not come' (PNG)
1 2 3 4 1 3 2 4

niinka tuunka- maaTT- iinka 'you will-not sleep' (PNG)
1 2 3 4 1 3 2 4

The morpheme /maaTT-/ is used with all forms except the neuter, where the morpheme /-aatu/ is found instead. /-aatu/ 'means' both future negative and neuter and, like /maaTT-/, is attached to the infinitive.

Example: atu var- aatu 'it won't come'
1 2 3 1 3 2

The /-a/ of the infinitive is deleted before /-aatu/. Note that this negative is not a habitual negative; since the future positive form is identical to the habitual form (e.g., /ava poovaa/ means both 'she will go' or 'she would habitually go', 'she used to go'), it is important to note that this form is not the negative of the habitual. Another form, seen in SG 6.12, is used to express habitual negative action.

Obstinate Negative: Vb+maaTTeen-nkatu. The future negative 1st person singular, when followed by the quotative verb /-n/ in its finite form, i.e., /-nkratu/, /-nkraan/, /-NNaaru/, etc., gives the meaning 'refuse to do such-and-such'. For example:

tuNi kaaya-maaTTeen-nkatu 'the clothes refuse to dry'
(literally: "The clothes say, 'I won't dry'.")

koRante caappiTa-maaTTeen-nkatu 'the child refuses to eat'
(literally: The child says, 'I won't eat'.')

payyan skuulukku pooka-maaTTeen-nkraan 'the boy refuses to go
to school'

Since it is possible for inanimate objects to be the subject of these sentences, it is not feasible to call this a quotative form, i.e., the literal meaning, 'the x says it won't y' is not a possible semantic interpretation here. Rather, the meaning 'x refuses to y' is to be preferred. Note that the PNG marker attached to /maati-/ is always 1st person singular in form, i.e., /-een/. * never agrees with the subject—only the PNG of the 'quotative' verb agrees with the subject.

Example: uppu varamaatiTeen-nkatu 'the salt refuses to come out (of the shaker)'

Note that the tense of the verb /-n-/ can be past or present:

avan pookamaatiTeen-NNaan	'he refused to go'
avan pookamaatiTeen-nkraan	'he refuses to go'

Future does not occur.

When embedding an obstinate negative form before -Nnu (and a verb like collu 'say', etc.) the finite verb (-nkatu, -Nnatu, etc.) is deleted, eg.

avan pookamaatiTeen-Nnu connaan 'He said he refused to go'

13.311 Variation Drill.

- tuNi-maNi kaaya-maatiTeen-nkatu, saar.
- naan varamaatiTeen.
 - avan varamaatiTaan.
 - avan varamaatiTeenkraan.
 - payyan skuulukku pookamaatiTeenkraan.
 - koRante caappiTamaatiTeenkatu.
 - itu maRe kaalam, atanaale uppu varamaatiTeen-nkatu.
 - vaNNaan tuNi tovekka-maatiTeenkraan.
 - kaar pooka-maatiTeenkataa?
 - kaTekkaaravan veele koreccikka-maatiTeenkraan.
 - een paRam vaankikkittu pooka-maatiTeenkraan?
 - veelekkaar anta veele ceyya-maatiTeenkraaLaa?

- The clothes just won't dry, sir.
- I won't come.
 - He won't come.
 - He refuses to come.
 - The boy refuses to go to school.
 - The child refuses to eat.
 - It's the rainy season--the salt won't come out (of the shaker).
 - the dhobi refuses to do the laundry.
 - Does the car refuse to go?
 - The shopkeeper refuses to lower the price.
 - Why is he so obstinate about buying fruit to take along?
 - Does the servant-girl refuse to do that work?

- 13.32 Grammar. The Imperative. The singular imperative takes the same form as the verb root.

Examples	paTi	read!
	paNnu	do!
	paar	look!

The plural (and polite) imperative (with niinkal as assumed subject) is formed by adding -unka(L) to the root.

Example: paTi + unka(L) → paTi(y)unka(L) 'please read!'

Note: The following imperatives are irregular:

Root	Sing.	Plural
vara 'come'	vaa	vaanka(L)
taru 'give'	taa	taarunka(L)

The Negative Imperative (Prohibitive). The negative imperative is a combination of the third person singular neuter negative habitual form and the emphatic -ee. (This -ee, like all long vowels in final position, tends to be shortened phonetically).

Examples:	pookaatu + ee	pookaate(e)	'don't go'
	pookaatu + ee + nka(L)	pookaate(e)nka(L)	'don't go' (you plural polite)

13.321 Variation Drill.

(new word: uttu 'pour')

innoru viSayam. tuNikki nereya
niilam pooTaate.

- kariyle nereya kaaram pooTaate.
- kaappiyle nereya paalu uttaatenka.
- Tiile nereya cakkare pooTaatenka.
- innum koncam kaappi kuTunka.
- innum koncam kari pooTunka.
- innoru viSayam. kaaleyle
aRutukittu varaate.

Another thing. Don't put so much
blueing in the clothes.

- Don't put so much spice in the curry.
- Please don't put a lot of milk in the coffee.
- Don't put so much sugar in the tea, please.
- Give me some more coffee.
- Please give me some more curry.
- Oh, and another thing--don't come yelling (around here) in the morning.

- g. atu onka viSayam ille.
- h. anta viSayatte-patti enakku onNum teriyaatu.
- i. ellaa viSayattuleyum avaru rompa sTriKTaa irukkara.

- g. That's not your business.
- h. I don't know anything about that matter.
- i. He's very strict in all matters.

13.33 Substitution Drill. In the following drill substitute the singular form of the verb (in the same number and gender) where there is a plural form and vice versa.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. neettu avan naaL-aakum-NNu connaan. | a. Yesterday he said it would take time. |
| b. neettu tuNi-mani kaayamaaTTeen -NNu connaaL. | b. She said yesterday the clothes wouldn't dry. |
| c. aamaam-NNu connaa. | c. She said 'yes.' |
| d. ille-NNu connaan. | d. He said 'no.' |
| e. teriyalle-NNu connaanka. | e. They said '(we) don't know.' |

13.331 Substitution Drill. Repeat the above drill substituting -NNu conneen 'I said (x)' in each sentence.

13.34 Grammar. innu--'still, yet'. Where English uses a variety of adverbs--still, yet, some more, more, yet another--Tamil uses innu as an adverb and innoru (another) as an adjective. innoru means 'yet another, one more (of the same)'. (veere is used for 'another' in the sense 'a different x', 'another x, not the same as x'.)

13.341 Variation Drill.

cari, intaa innu koncam tuNi irukku.

All right, here's some more laundry.

- a. intaa innu koncam paNam irukku.
- b. intaa innu pattu kaacu.
- c. intaanka innu koncam kaapi.
- d. intaa innu reNTu ruupaa.
- e. poost innu varalle.
- f. innu etaavatu kuTunka, saar.
- g. veere etaavatu kuTu.
- h. veere etaavatu veeNumaa?

- a. Here's some more money.
- b. Here's ten piasa more.
- c. Here's some more coffee, sir.
- d. Here's two rupees more.
- e. The mail still hasn't come.
- f. Please give (me) some more, sir.
- g. Give me something different.
- h. Will that be all?

13.35 Grammar. avacaram, avacaramaa, avacara. The noun avacaram in Tamil has several possible meanings in English, 'urgent', 'hurried', 'important', or adverbially (avacaramaa) 'quickly', 'fast', 'on the double'. Notice these variations as you repeat the following drill. The adjectival form is avacara. The English loan word arjaNTu 'urgent' is usually used only to describe categories of laundry, telegrams, etc., which are understood to imply special fees or rates.

13.351 Variation Drill.

- avacaramaa koNTaaraNum.
- avacaramaa pookaNum.
 - itu avacaram.
 - avacaramaa veeNumaa?
 - itu avacara viSayam.
 - avacaramaa meTraasukku pooyirunteen.
 - tanti vantatum, avacaramaa uurukku pooneen.
 - atu avvaLavU avacaram-ille.
 - avacaramaa-NNaa, kaTTaayamaa varreen.
 - arjaNTaa-NNaa reNTu naaLLe kuTukkreen
 - avankakITTe arjaNT-NNu collu.

- You must bring it on the double.
- I must go on urgent business.
 - This is urgent.
 - Do you need it in a hurry?
 - This is an urgent matter.
 - I had to go to Madras on urgent business.
 - As soon as the telegram came, I took off for town in a hurry.
 - That's not so important.
 - If it's important, I'll certainly come.
 - If it's urgent, I'll deliver (it) in two days.
 - Tell them it's urgent.

13.36 Grammar. ippavee: ippa + (v)ee (emphatic) 'right now, just now, right away'.

13.361 Variation Drill.

ippavee colliTu, ettane naaL-aakum
-NNu.

- ippavee collunka.
- ippavee colli-iTunka.
- ippavee colla-muTiyumaa?
- ippavee colla-muTiyaatu.
- ippavee varriinkaLaa?
- ippavee pooyiTu
- ippaveeyaa?

Tell me right now how many days
it'll take.

- Say it right now.
- Say it right now.
- Is it possible to say right now?
- It's not possible to say right now.
- Will you come right now?
- Go right now.
- Right away?

13.37 Grammar. -le. The locative suffix -le is used with naaL, 'day', vaaram, 'week', varuSam, 'year', to signify 'in x amount of time'. The expression x maNi neerattule means 'in x number of hours, in x hours time'.

Examples: naan ancu naaLLe pooreen. 'I'm going in five days.'
avan oru vaarattule varraan. 'He'll come in a week.'
niinka aaru maNi neerattule pooviinka. 'You'll be going in six hours.'

Note that time duration in the past (continuing toward the present) is expressed with -aa(ka) eg. reNTu varSamaa irunteen 'I was (there) for two years' ('since two years ago'). Time duration extending into the future is expressed with no -aaka or -le, but simply a verb in the present or future.

Example: muuNu maacam inke iruppeen. 'I'll be here for three months.'
(contrast: muuN maacamaa inke irukkreen 'I've been here for three months'
muuNa maacattu-le inke iruppeen 'I'll be here in three months')

13.371 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|--|---|
| reNtu naaLLe koNTaantiTreen, saar. | I'll bring it in two days, sir. |
| a. reNtu naaLLe meTtraasukku pooreen | a. In two days I'm going to Madras. |
| b. reNtu vaarattule uuzukku varreen. | b. In two weeks I'm coming to town. |
| c. muuNu varuSattule amerikkaavukku pooreen. | c. In three years I'm going to America. |
| d. naalu maNi neerattule reyil varum. | d. The train comes in four hours' time. |
| e. ancu nimiSattule anke iruppeen. | e. I'll be there in five minutes. |

Grammar. cf. 13.1 for 'completive' aspect marker -(v)iTu.

13.381 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|---|---|
| appa naan kaTTaayamaa cenciTuveen. | Then I'll definitely do it. |
| a. ate cenciTuveen. | a. I'll take care of it. |
| b. ate cenciTTeen. | b. I took care of it. |
| c. enna cencirukkriinka? | c. What have you done? |
| d. ate reNtu naaLLe cenciTanum-NNu conneen. | d. I said that it had to be done in two days. |
| e. een ate ceyyamaaTTiinka? | e. Why won't you do it? |
| f. ate een ceyyamaaTTeenkraan? | f. Why does he refuse to do it? |

13.382 Translation Drill. Translate the following sentences into Tamil.

- Don't put so much blueing in the clothes.
- Don't put any salt in the curry.
- Don't give any money to the milk lady (paalkaari).
- Don't sleep in the hot sun (veyil).
- Please give (me) some water.
- Please give (me) a little more water.
- Please give him a little more cooked rice (caatam)
- Please give me one kilo (oru kiilo) of uncooked rice (arici).

13.383 Transformation Drill. Change the time expression from the past tense (with -aaka) to the present-future (without -aaka).

- reNtu maacamaa anke irunteen.
- naalu varSamaa amerikaavle iruntaaru.
- reNtre maNi neeramaa sTeeSanle taankirunteen.
- pattu vaaramaa dilliyle iruntaa.
- eTTu maNi neeramaa tuunkineen.
- ompatu varSamaa bambaayle veelopaatteen.
- eeRu vaaramaa ava liivle iruntaa.
- aaru maacamaa yuunivarsiTTile iruntiinkaLaa?
- oru nimiSamaa anta aafiisle okkaaralle.
- ancu maNi neeramaa paaTinaan.

13.384 Conversion Drill. In this drill change the negative imperative to the polite positive imperative and vice versa.

canti
cilare

crossing, junction
change, small change, coins

- a. appati peecaate.
- b. Traiver, inta cantile tirumpunka.
- c. reyil TikkaT kuTuttittu, cilare kuTunka.
- d. tooce pocTittu, kaappi pocTunka.

SECTION IV

13.4 Conversation, concluded.

etukku (stu + dative)

What for? For what purpose?

Clark: onakku aTvaans etukku?

What do you need an advance for?

vaanku
vaankiyirukkee

buy, get, receive, fetch
you (non-polite) have got, taken

ippavee nii rompa jaasti
vaankiyirukkee.

You have overcharged me as it is.
(Right now you have taken too much.)

tiipaavaLi
peNTaaTTi
koRantenka

Divali, the Festival of Lights
wife, woman (lower caste designation)
children (dialectal variation of
koRanteka (ST))

Dhobi: tiippaavaLi varutu, saar,
enakku peNTaaTTi-koRantenka
irukkraanka, avankaLukku
putu tuNi vaankaNum, saar.

The Festival of Lights is coming,
sir. I have a wife and children.
I have to buy new clothes for
them, sir.

veLLakkaaran
nene
nenekkree
-patti

white man, westerner
think
you (non-polite) think
about (postposition with accusative)

Clark: appaTivaa? nii oru veLLak-
kaarane paattas, oTane
paNatte-patti nenekkree.

Is that so? You see a westerner
and right away you think about
money.

oNNum-ille

nothing

Dhobi: ille, saar, appaTi oNNum-ille.

Oh, no, sir. It's nothing at all
like that.

Clark: cari, cari, intas reNTu ruupaa.

All right, all right. Here's Rs. 2.

Dhobi: rompa cantooSam, saar, naaLekki
tuNiye kaTTasyamaa koNTaaiTreen,
saar.

Thank you very much, sir; tomorrow
I'll bring the clothes without
fail.

Clark: cari, pooyTTu vaa.

Okay, goodbye.

13.41 Grammar. /etukku?/ vs. /een?/ The difference between /etukku/ and /een/ is subtle. /etukku/ has the sense of 'For what purpose?' 'On account of what?' 'What specifically (do you have in mind)?' while /een/ means 'Why?' 'For what general reason?' 'Why in the world?'

13.411 Variation Drill.

onakku aTvaans etukku?

- onakku paNam etukku?
- enakku etukku pattirikke?
- etukku vante?
- atukkaaka vanteeyaa?
- avankaLukku putu tuNi etukku?
- etukku rompa jaasti vaankuree?

What do you need an advance for?

- What do you need money for?
- What do I need a newspaper for?
- Why did you come?
- Did you come for that?
- Why do they need new clothes?
- Why do you buy so much?

- 13.42 Grammar. jaasti, rompa jaasti, atika vele. These are all expressions meaning 'too much', 'too high a price' (contrast /koncam/ 'a little', /kammi/ 'cheap').

13.421 Variation Drill.

ippavee nii rompa jaasti
vaankiyirukkee.

- avan rompa jaasti vele vaankuraan.
- avan atika vele connaanas?
- enakku koncam paRam vaanku.
- anke pooyi paRam vaankikkittu viittukku koNTuvaa.
- anta peTTiye enke vaankiniinka?
- naSLekki sTeeSanukku pooyi TikkeT vaankureen.
- rompa jaasti peecuraan.

You overcharge me as it is.

- He charges too much.
- Did he demand too high a price?
- Buy me some fruit.
- Go there and buy some fruit and bring it home.
- Where did you buy that suitcase?
- I'm going to the station tomorrow to buy a ticket.
- He talks too much.

- 13.43 Cultural Note. Divali (Dipavali) is the Festival of Lights in October-November. Houses are white-washed and candles and lamps are set out around them at night, firecrackers are set off, and during the day people visit friends, wearing new clothes they bought for the occasion. Servants usually expect a gift of money (bakSiS) or clothing for Divali.

Ramzan (English 'Ramadan') is a Muslim holiday, the ninth month of the Muslim year, with fasting practiced daily from dawn to sunset.

13.431 Variation Drill.

tiipaavaLi varutu saar.

- tiipaavaLi innum varalle.
- tiipaavaLikki enna vaankuree?
- tiipaavaLikki koncam bakSiS kuTunka, saar.
- krismas bakSiS kuTunka, saar.
- ramzan bakSiS kuTunka, saar.
- krismasukku etaavatu tuNi-maNi vaankiniinkaLaa?

Dipavali is coming, sir.

- Dipavali hasn't come yet.
- What are you going to buy for Dipavali?
- Give some baksheesh for Dipavali, sir.
- Give some Christmas baksheesh, sir.
- Give some baksheesh for Ramadan, sir.
- Did you buy yourself some clothes for Christmas?

- 13.44a Grammar. /veLLa'-kaarān/ 'white man', 'westerner'. (Arden 149)
/-kaarān/ (masc.), /-kaar'/ (fem.) are agentive suffixes which denote
'the one who does x' or 'the one who is x'.

Examples: tooTTakkaarān 'gardener' (tooTTam + (k)kaarān)
veelekkaarī 'servant woman' (veele + (k)kaarī)

- 13.44b Grammar. Consecutive Action. In Tamil, when one action follows another
logically or as a result of a preceding action, the first clause can
have its verb in the conditional (cf. 13.14), while the second clause
often begins with /-oTane/ 'as soon as'.

13.441 Variation Drill.

tanti
tanti aTi

telegram
send a telegram

nīi oru veLLakkaarāne paattā,
oTane paNatte-patti nenekkrē.

You see a westerner and immedi-
ately you think about money.

- oru veLLakkaarāru vantaā, avare enka viITTukku anuppunka.
- maRe kaalamāa-NNā, tuNī kaaya-maTTēenkātu.
- tuNī kaayaātu-NNā, enkiTTe collu.
- paRām vaankinā, oTane aTe enka viITTukku koNTaaraNum.
- tanti vantaā, sTeeSanukku poo.
- putu tuNī vaankalaam-NNu iruntā, atukku paNām veeNum.
- sTeeSanukku pookalaam-NNu iruntā, motalle enka viITTukku vā.
- avan varaattā, avanukku putu tuNī vaanku.
- ilīle-NNā, avan varamaaTTēenkraan.
- varalle-NNā, oru tanti aTikkalaam.

- If a westerner comes, send him to my house.
- If it's the rainy season, the clothes won't dry.
- If the clothes won't dry, tell me.
- If (you) buy fruit, you must bring it to my house right away.
- If a telegram comes, go to the station.
- If one intends to buy new clothes one must have money for it.
- If you intend to go to the station, come to my house first.
- If he doesn't come, buy him some new clothes.
- Otherwise, he'll refuse to come.
- If (he) doesn't come, one could send a telegram.

- 13.45 Grammar. /patti/ (SG 2.24). /patti/ is one of several post-positions used with the accusative case. Some common post-positions used with the accusative are:

/ceettu/ 'together'. Historically, /ceettu/ is the past participle of the transitive verb /ceer/ 'join, cause to come together, bring together'. This postposition occurs only with transitive verbs.

Examples: pustakankaLe ceettu kuTutteen 'I gave the books together'
reNTu kaTitankaLe ceettu anuppineen 'I sent the two letters together'

(cf. /ceentu/ 'together' with intransitive verbs.)

/patti/ 'about, concerning the topic of, regarding'. (Not 'about' in the sense 'approximately' or 'around'.)

Examples: ate patti kavale paTante 'Don't worry about that'
 ite pattiyum peec'insaraa? 'Did he talk about this too?'
 avarukku paNam ille-nkrate patti marantITteen 'I forgot
 about the fact that he doesn't have any money'

/paattu/ 'at, to, towards'. /paattu/ is derived from the past participle of the verb /paar/ 'see', and literally means 'having seen', but used with certain verbs, notably verbs such as /ciri/ 'laugh', /keel/ 'ask', /kole/ 'bark', and other words involving the senses and perception, it means 'direct the attention toward'.

Examples: avane paattu keeITtaala? 'Did she listen to him?'
 naay kaakkaaye paattu koleccatu 'the dog barked at the crow'

It is clear, however, that /paattu/ does not mean 'see' literally in such examples since the subject of the verb can even be /kuruTan/ 'blind man', which semantically cannot occur with /paar/ 'see'.

Example: kuruTan tiruTane paattu ciriccann 'The blind man laughed at the thief' (rather than 'The blind man looked at the thief and laughed').

New word: /tavira/ 'besides, except (for)'

Examples: enne tavira 'besides me'
 tuNiye tavira 'besides the laundry'

13.451 Variation Drill.

appaTiya? nii oru veLLakkaarane
paattaa, oTane paNatte-patti
nenekkree.

- naan tiipaavaLiye-patti nenecci-kittu pooreen.
- avan anta peNTaaTTiye patti nenecci-kittiruntaan.
- tamiR moRiye patti avankaLukku onnum teriyaatu.
- avarukku tamiR moRiye patti ellaam teriyum.

Is that so? You see a westerner
and right away you think about
money.

- I keep on thinking about Divali.
- He kept thinking about that woman.
- They know nothing about the Tamil language.
- He knows all about the Tamil language.

13.46 Response Drill. Read the following sentences aloud; then make up responses, using new vocabulary whenever possible.

- onakku aTvaans etukku?
- avankaLukku paNam etukku?
- etukku vantITTiinka?
- avaLukku putu poTave etukku?
- inta pattu kaacu etukku?

13.47 Insertion Drill. Add the missing word to the following sentences.

- avan denam aattukku naTakkrappa, _____ patti nenecci-kittu-pooraan.

- b. eppa paattaaalum, avar'a _____ patti peecuraanka.
- c. tapaal denam varalle-NNaa, enaku _____ patti onNum keekka-
muTiyaatu.
- d. iNNekki pattrikeye paattaa, _____ patti paTikkalaam.
- e. naankaL-ellaarum caappiTrappa, _____ patti peecuroom.

INTERMEDIATE TAMIL LESSON 14

Lesson 14. TWO STUDENTS, RAMASAMY AND TANGAVELU, ARE DISCUSSING THEIR FINANCES.

SECTION I

14.1 Conversation.

	liivu	leave, holiday, vacation
Ramasamy:	<u>enna, liivukku uurukku</u> <u>poorinkaiaa?</u>	<u>Hey, are you going home for the</u> <u>vacation?</u>
Tangavelu:	<u>naan ippa-taan baenkukku</u> <u>poovirunteen.</u>	<u>I've just been to the bank.</u>
	<u>en paNam innum varalle-NNu</u> <u>colraanka.</u>	<u>They say my money hasn't come yet.</u>
	ciikkram	soon, quickly
	<u>paNam ciikkram varalle-NNaa.</u> <u>TikkaT vasnka-muTiyaaTu.</u>	<u>If the money doesn't come soon, I</u> <u>won't be able to buy a ticket.</u>
	ayyoo	alas! (expression of disappointment)
R:	<u>ayyoo! atu kaSTan-taan. onka</u> <u>uurukku pooka, resarveeSan</u> <u>veeNumaa?</u>	<u>Gosh! That is a problem. Do you</u> <u>need a reservation to get to your</u> <u>hometown?</u>
T:	<u>amaa. motalle koovamputtuurukku</u> <u>reyille pookaNum, appram ankey-</u> <u>runtu basle pookaNum.</u>	<u>Yes. You have to go to Coimbatore</u> <u>by train first, then from there</u> <u>by bus.</u>
	<u>resarveeSan veeNTiyatulle-NNaa.</u> <u>kaSTam irukkaatu.</u>	<u>If I didn't need a reservation, there</u> <u>wouldn't be any problem.</u>
	kaTan vantatum tiruppi kuTu	loan as soon as X comes give back, return
R:	<u>inke paarunka. naan onkaLukku</u> <u>kaTan kuTukkreen.</u>	<u>Look. I'll make you a loan.</u>
	<u>ni'n'a resarveeSan paNNalaam.</u>	<u>You can make the reservation.</u>
	<u>appram, onka paNam vantatum,</u> <u>ensiku paNatte tiruppi kuTunka.</u>	<u>Then, as soon as your money comes,</u> <u>you can pay me back.</u>
T:	<u>cari. ciikkram paNam varaNum.</u>	<u>Okay. It ought to come soon.</u>

14.11 Grammar. /poo/ + /iru/. The use of /poo/ with /iru/ indicates going to a place and staying there for some time. /poo/ used alone, by contrast, indicates going toward a place, but indicates nothing about reaching the place or staying there. Since going to a place and staying is always

prior to returning from a place (and then speaking about it), the past is generally used with /pooyiru/:

naan anke pooyirunteen 'I went there' or 'I've been there'.

Note that English 'I have been there' is in form present perfect, but Tamil requires past perfect /pooyirunteen/ as its equivalent.

With the verb /vaa/, however, since staying in the place to which one has come is concurrent to the present speech act, /vant + iru/ in the present is the equivalent of 'I have come (and stayed)'. Thus 'I have been (I went)': /pooyirunteen/; but 'I have come': /vantirukkreen/.

14.111 Variation Drill.

enna, liivukku viittukku pooriinka-Laa?

- enna, anke pooriinka?
- liivukku viittukku pooyiruntiinkaLaa?
- liivukku meTraasukku pooyiruntiinkaLaa?
- liivukku uurukku pooka mutiyaatu.
- krismas liivukku inke irukkreen.

Hey, are you going home for the vacation?

- Hey, where are you going?
- Did you go home for vacation?
- Did you go to Madras for the vacation?
- I can't go home for vacation.
- I'm staying here for Christmas vacation.

naan ippa-taan baenukku poovirunteen.

- ippa-taan uurukku pooyirunteen.
- ippa-taan DaakTar-kittu pooyirunteen.
- ippa-taan poost aafisukku pooyirunteen.
- ippa-taan vanNaane teeTi-kittu pooyirunteen.
- naan ippa-taan uurleruntu vantirukkreen.

I've just been to the bank.

- I've just been to town.
- I've just been to the doctor.
- I've just been to the postoffice.
- I've just been out looking for the dhobi.
- I've just come from town.

- 14.12 Grammar. /-NNu/; Quotative Sentences. In Tamil we find many sentences with the quotative verb /-NNu/. They cannot all be considered to have the same semantic value. Some are used to indicate indirect speech while others indicate direct quote. Still other uses express intent while others indicate thought. When the quotative verb is finite, as in /-nkraanka/, the semantic value is equivalent to English 'they say' or 'people say' or 'it's rumored that...'.
Direct and indirect speech. To generate sentences such as English 'John said that he would come' or 'Harry asked what time it was' or 'Mary thinks the weather will be nice', one uses /-NNu/ plus verbs such as /collu/ 'say', /keelu/ 'ask, hear', /nene/ 'think'. One simply takes the sentence which is being indirectly quoted and embeds it in the matrix sentence 'Noun.....-NNu verb'.

Examples: naan varraar-NNu connaaru. 'John said he would come.'

meer! pa'am nalla irukum-NNu neneccaanka.
 'Mary thought the weather would be nice.'

When we do this in English, we change the verb of the quoted sentence to conform in tense to the other verb, i.e., will becomes would; is becomes was, etc. In Tamil, it is not necessary to do this. The embedded sentences have verbs with the same tense as they would have if directly quoted, e.g. in English, 'Mary said, 'The weather will be nice'.' What does change in Tamil is the pronoun; e.g., in the first sentence John is being indirectly quoted. If we were quoting him directly in Tamil, as in English, we would say /jaan naan varreen-NNu connaaru/. 'John said, 'I will come'.' Thus the only difference in Tamil between direct and indirect speech is in the pronoun concord. In the 2nd example sentence above, there is no way for us to know whether the quote is direct or indirect, since Mary is not talking about herself.

Thus in Tamil, surface structure is simpler for asking questions or quoting statements about other questions than it is in English. Suppose we have the following situation in English: Bob asks, 'Did the train come?' John didn't hear Bob's question, so he asks Harry, 'Did Bob ask whether the train came?' Two changes must be made in Bob's question by John, in English. In Tamil, the situation is simpler: Pillai asks /reyil vantaaccaa/? 'Did the train come?' Raja asks Sunderam /pille reyil vantaaccaa-NNu keeTTaankaLaa/? 'Did Pillai ask whether the train came?' Raja is not obliged to change the surface structure of Pillai's question. Note that there is no Tamil "word" equivalent to English 'whether'. The equivalent of 'whether' is /...(question)-NNu.../.

14.121 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <u>en paNam innum varalle-NNu colraanka.</u> | <u>They say my money hasn't come yet.</u> |
| a. reyil innum varalle-NNu colraanka. | a. They say that the train hasn't come yet. |
| b. poost innum varalle-NNu connaankaLaam. | b. Apparently they said that the mail hasn't come yet. |
| c. tuNi kaayaatu-NNu colraan. | c. He says the clothes just won't dry. |
| d. vele koreccikka-maatTeen-NNu colraan. | d. He says he refuses to lower the price. |
| e. viITtLe paNam irukkaatu-NNu colraanka. | e. They say there won't be any money in the house. |
| f. oru tuNikki evvaLavu veeNum-NNu keeTTiinkaLaa? | f. Did you ask how much he wants for each item of laundry? |

14.13 Grammar. Syntactic Conditional: /-NNu/ + /-aa(1)/. If what precedes /-NNu-/ is a sentence or a noun, /-aa(1)/ can be added to the /-NNu/. When a noun precedes /-NNaa/, the meaning is somewhat difficult to translate idiomatically in English. A literal translation is not possible (e.g., 'if one says x...'), but the loose translation is generally something like 'as far as x is concerned...', or 'regarding x...', or 'since you mentioned x...', or 'speaking of x...'.

Examples: cinimaa-NNaa, avanukku payttyam.
 'As far as movies are concerned, he's just crazy (about them).'

kar²-NNaa. enakku rompa istam
 'Now curr'es, that's something I really like.'

When a sentence precedes the /-NNaa/, the construction is equivalent to the ordinary conditional, semantically. That is, the following pairs mean the same thing:

avan var²aan-NNaa... 'If he comes...'
 avan vanta... 'ibid.'

The /-NNaa/ type of conditional is usually chosen only when the verb that precedes it cannot be conditionalized in the ordinary way, i.e., it has no past stem. Modals or habitual negatives are of this type:

atu veeNum-VNaa, naan varreen. 'If that is needed, I'll come.'

The meaning of /-NNaa/ is often epistemic, i.e., it can often be translated 'If it is true that...' or 'If it is such that...' or 'If it turns out that...', etc.

Negative Conditional /-aaTTaa/ or /-aaTTi/. The negatives of the conditional are formed by the addition of a negative morpheme /-aaTT-/ to the infinitive, followed by the conditional morpheme /-aa(1)/.

Example: var²-aaTT-aa 'If (he) doesn't come'
 1 2 3 3 2 1

A morphophonemic rule reduces vowel sequences /a-aa/ to /aa/, i.e., /var²-aaTTaa/ becomes /vara²aaTTaa/. In some dialects, /-aaTTaa/ is replaced by /-aaTTi/ e.g., /nil collaaTTi/ 'if you don't say'. Modals and defective verbs can also have negative conditionals:

pook²-muTiyaaTTaa 'If (one) can not go'
 1 2 3 4 4 2 3 1

Negative Conditional of /iru/. The verb 'to be' /iru/, which is irregular in its negative (/ille/ instead of the expected /irukka-ille/), also has a negative conditional which uses the /ill-/ as the verb stem to which the negative and conditional morphemes are added:

illaaTTaa 'if it is not...'

This often is equivalent semantically to English 'otherwise' as in:

alamaariyle pooTu. illaaTTaa, kaancu pookum.
 1 2 3 4 5
 'Put it in the cupboard. Otherwise, it'll dry up.'
 2 1 3 4/5

The conditional plus /-taanee/ 'emphatic' is often used without a result

clause with the meaning 'I told you so' or 'If you'd only ... '.

Example: keeTTas-tasnee 'If you (had/would) only ask(ed).'

14.131 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>paNam ciikkram varalle-NNaa,</u>
<u>TikkaT vaanka muTiyaaTu.</u> | <u>If the money doesn't come soon, I</u>
<u>won't be able to buy a ticket.</u> |
| a. atu ciikkram varalle-NNaa,
pooka muTiyaaTu. | a. If it doesn't come soon, I
can't go. |
| b. avan varaaTTas, tenti aTikkalaam. | b. If he doesn't come (we) can
send a telegram. |
| c. avan vara muTiyalle-NNaa enna
ceyyalaam? | c. If he can't come, what should
we do? |
| d. baenkle irukkavanka onNum ceyya
maaTTaanka-NNaa, TikkaT vaankaate. | d. If the people in the bank won't
do anything, don't buy a ticket. |
| e. tuNi kaayaame irukku-NNaa
putu tuNi vaankaNum. | e. If the clothes persist in not
drying, (one) will have to
buy new ones. |

- 14.14 Grammar. Defective Verb Forms. (SG 3.8, ff.) There are in Tamil a number of verbs which are called "defective" because they lack many of the forms that regular verbs have. Also, their subjects are often in the dative case, because they cannot agree in PNG with the first and second person subjects or third person animate subjects. However, they have some forms that regular verbs do not have, such as habitual vs. non-habitual aspect. The most common defective verbs are /puri-/ 'understand', /(vee)Num/ 'need want', /teri-/ 'know', /keTe-/ 'be available, have', /piTi-/ 'like', /muTi-/ 'be able'. Some of these verbs are also modals, and as such they are attached to the infinitive.

The most common forms of /muTi-/ 'to be able' are:

Infinitive:	muTiya
Habitual:	muTiyum
Negative Habitual:	muTiyaaTu
Past Non-habitual:	muTincatu
Negative Past or	
Present Non-habitual:	muTiyalle

The distinction between habitual and non-habitual is one of things that happen all the time (present, past and future), vs. some of the time, or one time only. The difference between /muTiyaaTu/ and /muTiyalle/ often corresponds to being constitutionally unable to do something vs. being unable for temporary reasons to do something.

Examples: basle pooka muTiyalle-NNaa, Treyale poonka.
'If you can't go (this time) by bus, go by train.
basle pookamuTiyaaTu-NNaa, basle pookaatenka.
'If you are (constitutionally) unable to travel by bus,
don't go by bus.'

14.141 Variation Drill.

paNam ciikkrAm varalle-NNaa,
enakku TikkaT vaanka muTiyastu.

- poonsa varuSam enakku nallaa paTikka muTincatu.
- avank-appaa uuruKku poonsalum, avanka pooka muTiyalle.
- naan anta camayattile meTraasukku peer-eaciriyare paakka poonappa, avare paakka muTincatu.
- ennaale rompa kaaramaana kari caappiTa muTiyastu.
- inta kaalattile, nereya vaaRe paRam rompa kammi valekki vaanka muTiyum.

If the money doesn't come soon, I
won't be able to buy a ticket.

- Last year I was able to study a lot.
- Even if their father goes to the village, they won't be able to go.
- When we went to Madras that time to see the famous scholar, we managed to see him.
- I can never eat very spicy dishes.
- In this season one can buy a lot of bananas very cheaply.

- 14.15 Grammar. Habitual vs. Non-habitual in the negative of /veeNum/. In 14.21 we saw the contrast between the positive form /veeNum/ and /veeNTiyiru/. Here the contrast is between the negative form /veeNTaam/ (internal compulsion, negative) 'don't want/need, must, should not', vs. /veeNTiyatulle/ (external compulsion, negative) 'not needed, wanted (by someone else)'. /veeNTiyatulle/ is the verbal noun of the verb stem /veeN-/ + /-ille/, and occurs without /-ille/ to mean 'that which is needed, e.g. /atu veeNTiyatu/ 'that is what is needed'.

14.'51 Variation Drill.

resarveeSan veeNTiyatulle-NNaa,
kaSTam irukkaatu.

- TikkaT veeNTiyatulle-NNaa, kaSTam irukkaatu.
- TikkaT veeNTaam-NNaa, cummaa pooyiTunka.
- etaavatu veeNum-NNaa, enkitTe collunka.
- anta paNam veeNTiyatulle.

If I didn't require a reservation,
there wouldn't be any problem.

- If you didn't need a ticket, there wouldn't be any problem.
- If you don't want a ticket, just go.
- If you need anything, tell me.
- That money wasn't required.

- 14.16 Grammar. /kaTan kuTu/. The expression /kaTan kuTu/ means 'to lend', literally 'to give (one) a loan'. /kaTan/ used with /vaanka/, on the other hand, means 'to borrow', literally 'to get a loan'.

14.161 Variation Drill.

naan onkaLukku kaTan kuTukkreen.

- avarukku kaTan kuTuttiTTeen.
- avarukku kaTan kuTukka maTTTeen.
- enna, enakku kaTan kuTukka maTTiinkaLaa?
- baenkle frukkavanka kaTan kuTukka maTTaankaLaam.

I'll make you a loan.

- I made him a loan.
- I won't loan him any money.
- What? You won't lend me any money?
- The people in the bank apparently won't loan any money.

14.17 Transformation Drill. Change the positive conditional in the following sentences to negative conditional.

Example: avaru vantaa, nii pooveeyaa? 'If he comes, will you go?'

Conversion: avaru varaATTaa, nii pooveeyaa? 'If he doesn't come, will you go?'

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. paNam ciikkram vantaa, TikkaT vaankuveen. | a. If the money comes soon, I'll buy a ticket. |
| b. baenkle irukkavanka etaavatu cencaa, nallaa irukkum. | b. If the people in the bank did something, it would be good. |
| c. naan caappiTtaa, niinka caappi-TriinkaLaa? | c. If I eat, will you eat? |
| d. enakku koncam paNam kuTuttaa, uur ellaam cuttik-kaaTTuveen. | d. If you give me a little money, I'll show you the whole town. |
| e. kooyilukk-uLLe pookaNum-NNaa motalle ceruppe kaRatti vacciTunka. | e. If you want to go into a temple, be sure to take off your shoes first. |
| f. reyil leeTTaa vantaa, baale poonka. | f. If the train comes late, go by bus. |
| g. vaNNaan atikamaa paNam keeTTaa avanukku onka tuNiye kuTukkaatiinka. | g. If the dhobi charges too much, don't give him your laundry. |
| h. cinmaave paakka vantaa enka viiTukku vaanka. | h. If you come to see the movie, come to my house. |
| i. resarveeSan paNNaa, TikkaT vaanka muTiyum. | i. If you make a reservation, you can buy a ticket. |

14.18 Transformation Drill. Change the negative conditionals in the following sentences to the syntactic ("ille-NNaa") type of negative conditionals.

Example: varaATTaa, enke poovee? 'If (he) doesn't come, where will you go?'

Conversion: varalle-NNaa, enke poovee?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. paNam ciikkram varaATTaa, TikkaT vaanka muTiyatu. | a. If the money doesn't come soon, I won't be able to buy a ticket. |
| b. baenkle irukkavanka onNum ceeyaaTTaa, nallaa irukkum. | b. If the people in the bank didn't do anything, it would be fine. |
| c. naan caappiTaaTTaa, niinka caappiTuviinkaLaa? | c. If I don't eat, will you eat? |
| d. enakku paNam kuTukkaaTTaa, uur-ellaam cutti-kaaTTamaaTTeen. | d. If you don't give me any money, I won't show you the whole town. |
| e. kooyilukk-uLLe pookaaTTaa, ceruppe kaRatti vekka veeNTiyatulle. | e. If you don't go into the temple, you don't have to take your shoes off. |
| f. reyil cariyaana neerattukku varaATTaa, atukkaaka kaatt-irukkaNum. | f. If the train doesn't come on time, you must wait for it. |
| g. vaNNaan atikamaa paNam keekkaaTTaa avanukku onka tuNiye kuTunka. | g. If the dhobi doesn't charge too much, give him your laundry. |

- h. niinka cinimaavutu-poo'kaATTaa
enka viITTukku vaan' a.
- i. resarveeSan paNNaATTaa, Tikkat
vaanka muTtiyaatu.
- j. onka sneyтарukku kaTitam
eRutaATTaa, avarukku koovam
varum.

- h. If you don't go to the movie,
come over to my house.
- i. If you don't make a reserva-
tion, you can't buy a ticket.
- j. If you don't write to your
friend, he'll get mad.

14.19 Grammar. Immediate consecutive action may be expressed by suffixing /-um/ to the past verbal noun, as in:

cinimaa viTTatum, enke caappiTalaam? 'After the movie
(lets out) where shall we eat?'

viTT-atu + um 'As-soon-as (x) lets-out'

1 2 2 1

naan poon-atu + um 'As soon as I went...'

avaru caappiTTatum, Tawnukku poonaaru. 'As soon as he ate,
he went to town.'

For a review of how to form verbal nouns, SG 6.522.

14.191 Variation Drill.

appam, onka paNam vantatum paNatte
eneu tiruppi kutuTalaam.

Then, when your money comes, you
can pay me back.

- a. paNam vantatum uuruku poo'alaam.
- b. avaru peecinatam pooyTTaaru.
- c. caapu TTatum tuunka pooyTTeen.
- d. cinimaa viTTatum, caapattrikki
pooyTTeen.
- e. cinimaa paattatum tuunka poonom.
- f. avare paattatum enne kuuppiTu.
- g. amerikkaavukku vantuceentatum,
enakku leTTar pootunka.

- a. As soon as the money comes,
(I) can go to town.
- b. As soon as he had spoken, he
left.
- c. As soon as I had eaten, I went
to sleep.
- d. As soon as the movie was over,
I went to the hospital.
- e. As soon as we had seen the movie,
we went to sleep.
- f. As soon as you see him, call me.
- g. As soon as you arrive in America,
write me a letter.

LESSON 14. SECTION II.

14.2 Conversation, continued.

veere
illaatatu

illaatat-anaale

otavi
veeNTiyirukku

other, different
that which is not; the fact of not
being
since there is not; because of the
fact that there is not
help, assistance, aid
it has become necessary

T: enakku veere veRi illaatatanaale,
naan onka otaviye keekka
veeNTiyirukku.

Since I have no other choice, I'll
have to ask your help.

naan enka viiTtuukku tanti aTikkalaam-
NNu irunteen.

I was going (lit.: intended) to
send a telegram home.

anuppu
anuppaame

send
without sending

...een paNam enuppaame irukkraanka-
NNu keekkaNum-NNu irunteen.

...(and) I was going to ask why they
weren't sending the money. ('I
intended to ask, "Why do you remain
without sending the money?"')

prayoojanam

use, advantage, good

R: atu oNNum prayoojanam ille.

That's not much use.

een-NNaa

because; the reason is... (lit.: 'if
asked why...')

eerkanavee
anuppi iruntaan'ka-NNaa

already
if they have sent

een-NNaa, eerkanavee paNam anuppi
iruntaankaNNaa, ippa oNNum ceyya-
muTiyastu.

If they've already sent the money,
(we) can't do anything now.

anuppaame iruntaalum

even if they haven't sent

avanka anuppaame iruntaalum, eppaTi
ci'k'ramaas anuppa muTiyum?

Even if they haven't sent (it), how
can they send (it any) faster?

tapsaal
tappu

post, mail
fault, mistake, error

T: it-ellaam tapsaal sappis tappu-taan.

It's all the fault of the post office.

aracaankam

government

paattu cey

do deliberately. take action

itukku aracaankam eteevatu paattu
cencea, ellaa nalla natakum.

If the government would take action,
everything would run smoothly.

- 14.21 Grammar. /otaviye keeLu/. In Tamil, notice that /otavi/ 'help' is in the accusative case in the expression 'to ask for help', /otaviye keeLu/.

/veeNT + iru/. This expression indicates external compulsion: 'it was/is necessary (because of certain circumstances) to do x'. /veeNum/ (used with the personal pronoun), on the other hand, indicates 'internal compulsion'. (i.e., 'I feel that I must/want to do something from inside myself.')

Negative Adjectival Participle: /-aata/. A negative adjectival participle can be formed by affixing /-aata/ to the infinitive of the verb. There are, obviously, no tense distinctions in the negative adjectival participle.

Examples: eppavum ill-sata tiruNaalu 'a holiday not (being) like always'
 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1
 ('an unusual day')
inNekki var-sat-avanka 'the people who didn't come today'
 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1

As with the positive adjectival participle, the negative participle can also be affixed with pronouns, as in the example above.

Negative Verbal Nouns. Negative verbal nouns are formed by affixing atu to the negative adjectival participle.

Examples: illaata + (a)tu 'that thing which is not'
 varaata + (a)tu 'that thing which does not come'

Negative Result Clauses: Verbal Noun -anaale. Negative result clauses, such as /avaru peecinatanale, naan pookalle/ 'since he was to speak, I didn't go' (which is an example of a positive-negative result clause) are formed by taking the verbal noun, e.g., /peecinatu/, and adding /-anaale/ 'since'. The positive forms occur with either the past or non-past verbal nouns. The negative result clause is formed the same way, except that the negative verbal noun is used, e.g., /varaataatu/ + /-anaale/ → /varaatanale/ 'since (it) did not come'. The negative verbal noun is tenseless, like all good negatives in Tamil; it is formed by taking the infinitive and adding /-aat-/ + /-atu/, as in: /var(a)/ 'come' + /-aat-/ (neg.) + /-atu/ → /varaataatu/ 'that which does not come'. This is true for all verbs except /iru/ which has /ill-/ as the stem instead, i.e., /illaataatu/. The negative result form of /iru/ is thus /illaataat-anaale/ 'as a result of not being' or 'since there wasn't (something)'. Note: this negative, like all other negatives, is formed with the infinitive base: /var-aatu/, /pooka-aatu/, /caappi-aatu/, etc., with deletion of /a/ before /aa/. Therefore, to get a negative result clause, take the infinitive, add /-aatu/, and delete one /a/; then add /-atu/ and delete /u/; then add /-anaale/ and delete /u/.

14.211 Variation Drill.

enakku veere vaRi illaastatanaale,
naan onka otaviye keekka
veeNTiyirukku.

Since I have no other choice,
I'll have to ask your help.

- a. enakku veere vaRi illaastatanaale,
onka viiTtukku vara veeNTiyirukku.
- b. veere bassu illaastatanaale, Treyne
pooka veeNTiyirukku.
- c. veere bassu varastatanaale, Treyne
pookalaam-NNu muTivu paNNeen.
- d. niinka anke illaastatanaale en tampi
viiTtukku tirumpi vantaan.
- e. enkiTTe paNam illaastatanaale,
naTantu pooka veeNTiyiruntatu.

- a. Since I have no other choice,
I'll have to come to your house.
- b. Since there is no other bus,
one will have to go by train.
- c. Since no other bus came, I
decided to go by train.
- d. Since you weren't there, my
brother came back home.
- e. Since I had no money, I had
to go on foot.

- 14.22 Grammar. Intent. Ordinarily, the semantic notion of intent, i.e., 'x intends to do y', is expressed in Tamil by a construction involving the verb (of the action which is intended) in the form of the modal /-laam/, followed by 'quotative' /-NNu/ and the verb /iru/ or /nene/ 'think' in a finite form with PNG agreeing with the subject.

Example: /avaru male pakkam pooka-laam-NNu irukkraaru/ or /nenekkraaru/.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

'He intends to go to the mountains.'

1	7,5,6	4	2,3
---	-------	---	-----

In some dialects, particularly western dialects (Coimbatore and Salem districts) near the Kannada-speaking area, as well as in the Tamil spoken in Mysore State, the modal used is /-Num/ 'must' instead of /-laam/ 'may'. There is, however, no difference in meaning and furthermore, there is no notion 'must' intended. The meaning is still 'intend to do such-and-such'. The above sentence in these dialects would thus be:

/avaru male pakkam pooka-Num-NNu irukkraaru/ or /nenekkraaru/.

'He intends to go to the mountains.'

Durative Negative /-aame/, /-aama(l)/. The negative ('past') participle is attached to the infinitive, and has the form /-aame/ (LT /-aama(l)/) or /-aama(l)/. Its meaning is 'not having verb-ed' or 'without verb-ing' or 'instead of verb-ing'. The negative adverbial participle of the copula /iru/ is formed with the negative stem /ill-/: /illaame/ 'not being', 'without (being)', 'instead of (being)'.

Examples: pook-aame 'without going, instead of going'
var-aame 'without coming, instead of coming'
camekk-aame 'without cooking, instead of cooking'

When two clauses are conjoined and the first NP is not identical to the second, there is a result implied between the two clauses.

Example: /ava- var-same, naen pocyTTeen./
 he come not I go-def-past-PNG.
 'Since he didn't come, I left.'

The negative adverbial participle (vb + -same) when followed by the verb /iru/ in its 'stative' meaning, is equivalent to the English 'to persist in not doing (something)' or 'to continue' or 'keep on not doing such-and-such', e.g., /paNam anupp-same irukkriinka/ 'you continue to not send money'. This semantic complex is the negative equivalent of verbs with /kITTiru/ 'durative', e.g., /paNam anuppi-kITTiru-kkriinka/ 'you continue to send money'.

14.221 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p><u>naen enka viiTukku tanti</u>
 <u>aTikkalaam-NNu irunteen.</u></p> <p>a. tanti aTikkalaam-NNu iruntiinkaLaa?</p> <p>b. male pakkam pookalaam-NNu iruntiinkaLaa?</p> <p>c. paNam enke irukku-NNu keekkalaam-NNu irunteen.</p> <p>d. paNatte enke anuppinaanka-NNu keekkaNum-NNu irunteen.</p> <p>e. paNam een anuppalle-NNu keekkalaam-NNu iruntearu.</p> <p>f. een paNam anuppsame irukkraanka-NNu keekkaNum-NNu irunteen.</p> <p>g. een enka viiTukku varaame irukkree-NNu keeTTeen.</p> <p>h. een anta caappasTTe caappiTaame irukkriinka?</p> <p>i. anta veeleye ceysame iruntaan.</p> <p>j. anta vakuppukku konca naaLaa pookaame irunteen.</p> | <p><u>I intended to send a telegram home.</u></p> <p>a. Did you intend to send a telegram?</p> <p>b. Were you intending to go to the mountains?</p> <p>c. I intended to ask where the money is.</p> <p>d. I intended to ask where they had sent the money.</p> <p>e. He intended to ask why the money wasn't sent.</p> <p>f. I intended to ask why (they) persist in not sending the money.</p> <p>g. I asked, 'Why do you stay away from our house?'</p> <p>h. Why aren't you eating that food?</p> <p>i. He persisted in not doing that job.</p> <p>j. I skipped that class for a while.</p> |
|--|--|

14.23 Grammar. /oNNum/ + negative. /oNNum/ (the noun form of /oru/) is used with negative forms to mean 'nothing, not ...anything, not...a thing'.

Examples: oNNum ceysamuTiyaatu. '(I) can't do anything.'
 oNNum paakkalle. '(I) don't see a thing.'

Noun + the Verbalizer /paTu/. /paTu/ is added to nouns to express the notion of feeling and experiencing emotions.

Examples: kaSTa-paTu	'experience difficulty'
cantocSa-paTu	'feel pleasure'
kavale-paTu	'worry, be troubled'
perume-paTu	'feel proud'
aace-paTu	'desire'
vekka-paTu	'feel shame'

In the expression /prayocJanam paTu/, 'be useful, be of use', /paTu/ means 'be'. Here, /paTu/ is used to make a verb out of a noun.

14.231 Variation Drill.

atu oNNum pravoo'anam ille.

- a. atu avvaLavuvu pravoo'janam ille.
- b. avaru colratu oNNum pravoo'janam ille.
- c. naan colratu oNNum pravoo'janam ille-NNu nenekkraaru.
- d. avaru conna vaRi oNNum pravoo'jana-paTalle.
- e. onkaLukku itu etaavatu pravoo'janamaa irukkumaa?
- f. atu pravoo'jana-paTaatu.
- g. avaru kuTuttatu enakku oNNum pravoo'ana-paTalle.

That's no use.

- a. That's not much use.
- b. What he says is not much use.
- c. He thinks that what I say is not much use.
- d. The method he suggests isn't much use.
- e. Will this be of any use to you?
- f. That will be useless.
- g. What he gave me was absolutely useless.

14.24 Grammar. /eerkanavee/ (adverb) 'already', implies preceding action.

14.241 Variation Drill.

eerkanavee paNam anuppi iruntaanka-NNaa, ippa oNNum cevva muTiyaaTu.

- a. eerkanavee vantiruntaanka-NNaa, ippa oNNum cevva muTiyaaTu.
- b. eerkanavee vantiruntaanka.
- c. avan eerkanavee anke irukkraan-NNaa avane enkiTTe anuppunka.
- d. avanka eerkanavee anke iruntaanka-NNu connaanka.
- e. naan maturekki vantappa avaru eerkanavee anke iruntaaru.
- f. enna, tapaal eerkanavee vantaaccaa?

If they've already sent the money, they can't do anything about it now.

- a. If they've already come, there's nothing to be done now.
- b. They had already come (by then).
- c. If he's already there, send him to me.
- d. They said they were already there.
- e. When I arrived in Madurai, he was already there.
- f. What, has the mail arrived already?

14.25 Grammar. Concessive. By the addition of /-um/ to the conditional /-aal-/ suffix, we get the notion 'even if...', 'it doesn't matter if...'.
 Examples: avaru vant-aalum, naan pooreen. 'Even if he comes, I'll go.'
paNam vant-irunt-aalum... 'Even if the money had come...'
niinka poekalaam-NNu iruntaalum... 'Even if you intend to go...'
avan anke poekaame iruntaalum, naan pooveen. 'Even if he hasn't been going there, I'll (still) go.'

14.251 Variation Drill.

kaancu poo

dry up, wither up

avanka anuppaame iruntaalum, eppaTi ciikramea anuppa muTiyum?

Even if they haven't sent it, how can they send (it any) faster?

- a. avanka anke pookaame iruntaa'um,
naama poovora.
- b. avan varalle-NNaa enke tuunkuvoom?
- c. koRante caappiTaame iruntaa
DaakTare kuuppiTaNum.
- d. tuNi kaayaame iruntaa, putu tuNi
vaankaNum.
- e. tapaal varaame iruntaa, naan
viittukku pooreen.
- f. maRe peyyaame iruntaa, paRam
ellaam kaancu pookum.
- g. nii tuNiye tarasame iruntaa, naan
veere vanNaane paakka-pooreen.

- a. Even if they haven't been going
there, we will go.
- b. If he doesn't show up, where
will we sleep?
- c. If the child persists in not
eating, (we) will have to
call the doctor.
- d. If the clothes persist in not
drying, we will have to buy
new ones.
- e. If the mail doesn't come, I'm
going home.
- f. If the rain doesn't come, all
the fruit will dry up.
- g. If you persist in not bringing
the clothes, I'm going to
look for another dhobi.

14.26 Grammar. /tappu/ has many shades of meaning, i.e., 'mistake', 'error', 'fault'.

14.261 Variation Drill.

- it-ellaam tapaal aappis tappu taan.
- a. it-ellaam onka tappu taan.
 - b. atu en tappu ille.
 - c. atu yaaru tappu?
 - d. atu oru periya tappu.
 - e. avaru veeleyle nereya tappu
irukku.
 - f. naan oru periya tappu paNNiITteen.
 - g. aake pooratu periya tappu.

- It's all the fault of the post office.
- a. It's all your fault.
 - b. That's not my fault.
 - c. Whose fault is it?
 - d. That's a big mistake.
 - e. There are lots of mistakes in
his work.
 - f. I sure made a big mistake.
 - g. It is a big mistake to go there.

14.27 Grammar. /paattu/ + Vb. /paattu/ (the past participle of /paar/) used with another verb indicates careful or deliberate action.

Examples: paattittu poonka! 'Be careful (go carefully)!'
ate paattu eTunka! 'Take it carefully!'
etaavatu paattu ceyyaNum! '(one) must take deliberate action.'

14.271 Variation Drill.

- itukku aracaankam etaavatu paattu
cencaa, ellaam nallaa naTakkum.
- a. aracaankam etaavatu paattu ceyyaNum.
 - b. aracaankam etaavatu ceyyaNum.
 - c. inNek-i paattu vantaan'a.
 - d. inNekki paattu vantittiinkaLaa?
 - e. avanka neettu varakkuutaatu-NNu
conneen, aanaa neettu paattu
vantaan'a.

- If the government would take action,
everything would run smoothly.
- a. The government ought to take
deliberate action.
 - b. The government ought to do
something.
 - c. They deliberately came today.
 - d. Have you come today, of all days?
 - e. I told them not to come yester-
day, but they (deliberately)
came anyway.

- f. avare paakkratuLhaaka matureLhaa
paattu pooyirunteen.
g. anta uurukku paattu pockalle.

- f. I went to Madurai on purpose
just to see him.
g. (I) deliberately avoided going
to that town.

14.272 Conversion Drill. Convert the following sentences into the alternate
'intent' form. Example:

naan male pakkam pookalaam-NNu irukkreen. 'I intend to go to the mountains.'
Conversion: naan male pakkam pookaNum-NNu irukkreen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. male pakkam pookalaam-NNu
irukkriinkaLaa? | a. Do you intend to go to the
mountains? |
| b. avaru caappiTaNu-NNu irukkraaru. | b. He intends to eat. |
| c. pooratukku munnaale, ceruppe
kaRatti vacciTalaam-NNu iruntaaru. | c. Before going, he intended to
take off his shoes. |
| d. nari oru tantam paNNum-NNu
iruntatu. | d. The fox intended to make a plan. |
| e. intyaavle tamir baSe paTikkaNum-
NNu irukkreen. | e. I intend to study the Tamil
language in India. |
| f. vanNaan tuNiye reNtu naaLle
kuTukkalaam-NNu iruntaan. | f. The dhobi intended to bring the
laundry in two days. |
| g. meTraasukku eppa pookaNum-NNu
iruntiinka? | g. When did you intend to go to
Madras? |
| h. naan intyaavle pooy ceentatum,
makaapsalippuurrattukku pookaNum-
NNu irukkreen. | h. As soon as I arrive in India, I
intend to go to Mahabalipuram. |
| i. avanka paNam anuppaame iruntaa, oru
tanti aTikkalaam-NNu irukkreen. | i. If they keep on not sending the
money, I intend to send a
telegram. |

14.273 Conversion Drill. Convert the following 'durative' sentences to the
'negative durative' form. Example:

avanka paNam anuppi-kITTirukkraanka. 'They are sending the money.'
Conversion: avanka paNam anuppaame irukkraanka. 'They are not sending
the money.'

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. een avaru viiTukku pooy-kITTiruntiinka? | a. Why were you going to his
house? |
| b. avanka ellaam kavanicci-kITT-
iruntaanka. | b. They were all staring. |
| c. neettu paattu paTicci-kITT-
iruntiinkaLaa? | c. Were you studying yesterday of
all days? |
| d. aracaankam etoo paattu
cenci- kITTirukku. | d. The government is taking some
deliberate action. |
| e. baenkle irukkavanka enaku en
paNatte kuTuttu-kITTirukkraanka. | e. The people in the bank are giving
me my money. |
| f. vanNaan enaku tuNiye tantu-kITT-
iruntaan. | f. The dhobi was giving me the
laundry. |
| g. ellaam nallaa naTantu-kITT-
iruntatu. | g. Everything was running smoothly. |

- h. een NNaa, ellaarum nirutti
peecikkittiruntaanka.
i. baaSe puriyalle NNaalum avan
cinimaavukku pooy-kittirukkraan.

- h. The reason was that everyone
was speaking slowly.
i. Even though he doesn't under-
stand the language, he is
going to the movie.

14.28 Response Drill. Answer the following questions by combining the negative result clause ('if not x', 'since not x',) with your own solution ('then y').

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. onkaLukku veere vaRi illatatanaale,
enna ceyviinka? | a. Since there's no other way
for you, what will you do? |
| b. enakku veere vaRi illatatanaale,
enna ceyya muTiyum? | b. What can I do if there's no
other way for me? |
| c. veere yaareyum paakkaatatanaale,
viittukku pookalaamaa? | c. Since (we) don't see anyone
else, shall we go home? |
| d. anta bassu mooTTar pookaatatanaale,
eppaTi pooka muTiyum? | d. Since the motor of that bus
won't go, how can we go? |
| e. onkaLukku kaTan kuTukkaatatanaale,
enna ceyviinka? | e. Since (they) won't give you a
loan, what will you do? |

14.281 Transformation Drill. Change the positive conditional to the negative conditional in each of the following sentences. Remember that in the negative conditional the negative morpheme /-aaTT-/ is added to the infinitive which, in turn, is followed by the conditional morpheme /-aa(l)/. Change the result clause to negative, too.

Example: avan enkiTTu paNam kuTuttaa, naan viittukku pooreen.

'If he gives me money, I'll go home.'

Transformation: avan enkiTTu paNam kuTukk-aaTT-aa naan viittukku
pookamaaTTeen.

'If he doesn't give me money, I won't go home.'

(New word: /paalkaari/ 'milk woman, milkmaid')

- a. vanNaan enakku tuNi-maNi naLeLekki kuTuttaa, naan avanukku paNam kuTuppeen.
b. ava viittukku poonaa naanka caappiTuvom.
c. avanka tuunkinaa, naan inta pustakatte paTikkreen.
d. inta Treyn vantaa naan koncam kaappi kuTikka pooreen.
e. paalkaari paalu koNTuvantaa, enk-ammaa kaappi pooTuvaanka.

14.29 Substitution Drill. Read aloud the following sentences, then repeat, substituting the phrases in parentheses for the underlined phrases.

- a. naan avarukku tanti aTikkalaam-NNu irunteen. (onka viittukku)
b. male pakkam pookalaam-NNu iruntiinkaLaa? (maturekki)
c. paNam enke irukku-NNu keekkalaam-NNu irunteen. (kaTitam)
d. peTTiye enke anuppinaanka-NNu keekkaNum-NNu irukkreen. (tapaale)
e. een paNam anuppaame irukkraanka-NNu. (pustakanka)

LESSON 14. SECTION III.

14.3 Conversation, concluded.

reyilveye
reyilveyeyum
ciirttiruttam

in the railway(s)
in the railways, too
improvement

R: reyilveyeyum koncam
ciirttiruttam ceyyaNum.

There's improvement needed in the
railways, too.

kuuTa
cencaa kuuTa
uRunkaa
metuvaa

also
even if (someone) did
orderly, efficiently, neatly
slowly

tapaal sappis ellaam uRunkaa cencaa
kuuTa, reyilveyynaale ellaam metuvaa
naTakkalaam.

Even if the post office worked
efficiently, the railways would
still slow everything down.

ceyratulle

does not usually do

itule yaarum ciirttiruttam
ceyratulle.

No one ever does anything to
improve on this.

appaTiyee

in the very same way

atanale, ellaam appaTiyee
pooy-kittirukku.

As a result, everything continues in
the same old way.

kuTuttatu
kuTuttatukku

that which was given
for that which was given

T: sari, kaTan kuTuttatukku rompa
"thanks".

Okay, thanks for the loan.

oTane
anuppivi
anuppicci
anup(pic)ciTreen

immediately; as soon as
cause to send; have sent
having caused to send; had sent
I will definitely cause to send;
have sent

R: naan viittukku poona oTane, kaTTaayamee
onkaLukku paNam anupciTreen.
pooyTTu varreen.

As soon as I get home, I'll definitely
have the money sent to you. So long.

T: pooyTTu vaanka.

Goodbye.

- 14.31 Grammar. -um...-um, 'and'. When two similar constituents in a sentence are affixed with -um...-um, the meaning is 'and'.

Example: avar-um naan-um pooroom. 'He and I are going.'

Usually, the constituents must be the same in order for them to be conjoined, i.e., two nouns, two verbs (infinitives), two adverbs, etc. can be conjoined, but not one noun and one adjective, for example. When only one -um occurs, its meaning is 'also,' 'too'.

14.311 Variation Drill.

reyilveyleyum koncam ciirttiruttam ceyyaNum.

- poost aaffisleyum koncam ciirttiruttam ceyyaNum.
- anke koncam ciirttiruttam veeNum.
- avar veeleyle ciirttiruttam veeNum.
- niinka cencatule koncam ciirttiruttam ceyya muTiyumaa?
- niinka eRutinatile koncam ciirttiruttam ceyya muTiyumaa?
- avaru cenca veeleyle oNNum ciirttiruttam ceyya veeNTiyastulle.

There's improvement needed in the railways, too.

- There's improvement needed in the post office, too.
- There's improvement needed there.
- His work needs improvement.
- Can you make some improvement in what you've done?
- Can you make some improvement in what you've written?
- There's no improvement needed in the work he's done.

- 14.32 Grammar. Concessive. In addition to the 'morphological concessive form which is derived by adding /-um/ to the conditional /-aa(l)/. (Thus we get, e.g., /vantaal-um/ 'even if (somebody) comes'.) Another form, seen in this lesson, is formed by the use of /kuuTa/ 'also' after the conditional, e.g., /vanta kuuTa/ 'even if (somebody) comes'. The two kinds of concessive, morphological and syntactic, are semantically equivalent.

14.321 Variation Drill.

tapaal sappis ellaam uRunkaa cencaa kuuTa, reyilveyynaale ellaam metuvaa (naTakkulaam).

- ellaam nallaa iruntaa kuuTa, naan pookamaaTTeen.
- avaru varalle-NNaa kuuTa, atu cari-taan (nallatu-taan).
- avanka pookaame iruntaa kuuTa, naama poovoom.
- avaru anke illaame iruntaa kuuTa, niinka caappiTuviinkaLaa?
- koRante caappiTalle-NNaa kuuTa, atu paalu kuTikkaNum.
- tuNi kaayaame iruntaa kuuTa, ate naalekki koNTaa.
- vaNNaane teeTi-kITTu avan viITTukku poonaa kuuTa, avane (anke) pankka muTiyastu.

Even if the post office worked efficiently, the railways would still slow things down.

- Even if everything was all right, I wouldn't go.
- Even if he doesn't come, it's okay.
- Even if they haven't been going, we will go.
- Even if he's not there, will you eat?
- Even if the child doesn't eat, it must drink its milk.
- Even if the clothes don't dry, bring them tomorrow.
- Even if you go looking for the dhobi at his house, you won't find him.

- 14.33 Grammar. Interrogative + concessive with /-um/. In constructions with the e interrogatives like /eppa paattaalum/, 'whenever (I) look', 'always,'

note that only the /-um/ concessive may be used. (i.e., /kuuTa/ may not be used instead of /-um/.)

14.331 Variation Drill.

(New word: /aaTceepaNe/ 'objection')

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>naan enke poonaalum avare paakkreen.</u> | <u>Wherever I go, I see him.</u> |
| a. avan eppa paattaalum anke irukkraan. | a. He's always there. |
| b. enke poonaalum, ate patti enakku aaTceepaNe ille. | b. Wherever you go, it's all right with me. |
| c. evvaLavu keeTTaalum kuTunka. | c. Give whatever is demanded. |
| d. eppa varacconnaalum, pookaatenka. | d. No matter when he says to come, don't go. |

- 14.34 Grammar. Negative Habitual and Immediate Future Negative. The negative habitual is formed by adding the negative /ille/ to the present verbal noun, e.g., /paakkratu + -ille/ 'does not usually see'. This form, however, is also used for "immediate future negative", i.e., /paakkratulle/ would also mean 'is not going to see'. Therefore, if there are no time adverbs in the sentence, such forms are ambiguous. For example, sentences 14.341 e-f are identical except for the time adverbs, which disambiguate the sentences. Without them, the sentences e and f would be ambiguous as to whether 'not going to go' or 'don't usually go' is meant.

Note: The Past Negative Habitual = Negative Habitual + /-Nnu-irunt.../ 'didn't use to Vb'

Example: maRu skaala:3ip kuTukkratulle-Nnu iruutaanka.
'They didn't use to give full scholarships.'

14.341 Variation Drill.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>itule yaarum ciirttiruttam ceyratulle.</u> | <u>No one ever does anything to improve this.</u> |
| a. avanka onNum ceyratulle. | a. They never do anything. |
| b. kilaacukku munnaale, naan viiTtukka pooratulle. | b. I don't usually go home before class. |
| c. enna naTantaalum avaru varatulle. | c. No matter what happens, he never comes. |
| d. kooyilukku pooratukku munnaale, naan kuLakkuratulle. | d. I don't usually bathe before going to the temple. |
| e. naan naaLekki uurukku pooratulle. | e. I'm not going to town tomorrow. |
| f. naan caataaraNamaa uurukku pooratulle. | f. I don't usually go to town. |
| g. avaru kaTan kuTukkratulle. | g. He isn't in the habit of giving loans. |
| h. naan aTvaans kuTukkratulle. | h. I'm not going to give an advance. |
| i. avarukku eRuturatulle. | i. (I) don't usually write to him. |
| j. aaru maNikki munnaale avaru tuunkratulle. | j. He doesn't usually sleep before 6:00. |
| k. naan in:yaavle irukkrapa inkla:3a peecuratulle. | k. When I'm in India, I don't usually speak (in) English. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. naan anta paNatte paakka pooratulle. | 1. I'm not going to see that film. |
| m. avaru colrate naan keekkratulle. | m. I don't usually listen to what he says. |

14.35 Grammar: past participle + /oTane/, immediately, as soon as: /oTane/ is one of several adverbs used following verbal participles to indicate time, manner, etc., (compare SG, 6.9, for appuram, munnaale, pinnaale, et. al.). Past participle + /oTane/ means 'as soon as (I) . . . and thus, is an alternative form of the past verbal noun + /-um/ (e.g. /poonatu + um/ 'as soon as I go').

14.351 Conversion drill: In each of the following sentences convert the past verbal noun + /-um/ form into the past participle + /oTane/ form explained above.

Example: appuram, onka paNam vantatum enakku paNatte tiruppi kuTunka.
Conversion: appuram, onka paNam vanta oTane enakku paNatte tiruppi kuTunka.

- avar pustakatte kuTuttatum, naan laybreerikki pooreen.
- niinka meTraacukku poonatum, eukalukku putu tuNiyeyum, ceruppeyum
VaankikiTTu, ciikkram viiTtukku vantittu kuTunka.
- avan tulli-maNi koNTuvantatum kaTTaayamaa veere tuNi kuTuppean.
- aval anta veeleye cencatum, onNum ciirttiruttam ceyya muTiyalle.
- vaNNazne paattatum, ompatu maNikki enka viiTtukku varaNum-NNu collunka.

14.36 Translation Drill. Convert the following sentences with the "morphological" concessive to the "syntactic" concessive.

Example: avanka anuppaame iruntaalum, Even if they haven't sent it, how can
eppaTi ciikramaa anuppa muTiyum? they send (it any) faster?

avanka anuppaame iruntaa kuuTa,
eppaTi ciikramaa anuppa muTiyum?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. avaru vantaalum, naan pookamaaTTeen. | a. Even if he comes, I won't go. |
| b. vanNaaN inNekki tuNiye koNTuvantaalum
naan avanukku paNam kuTukkamaaTTeen. | b. Even if the dhobi brings the
clothes today, I won't give him
any money. |
| c. reyil neerattule varaaTTaalum,
atukkaaka kaattirukkaNum. | c. Even if the train comes late,
(doesn't come on time), (you)
must wait for it. |
| d. nii sTeeSanukku poonaalum,
avare paakkamaaTTEE. | d. Even if you go to the station,
you won't see him. |
| e. avarukku inkliS terincaalum,
inkliSle peecamaaTTaarU. | e. Even though he knows English,
he won't speak in English. |
| f. aarkiTTekcar paTicciruntaalum, ippa
avarukku ate patti onNum teriyaatu. | f. Even though he has studied
architecture, he knows nothing
about it now. |
| g. avarukku paci iruntaalum,
maamicam caappiTamaaTTaarU. | g. Even if he's hungry, he won't eat
meat. |
| h. niinka anta uurukku poonaalum,
avaru kaTeykki pookaatenka. | h. Even if you go to that town,
don't go to his shop. |

1. anta paTatte paakkalle-NNaalum,
ompatu maNikki enka viiTukku
vaanka.

1. Even if you don't see that movie,
come to my house at 9:00.

14.37 Transformation Drill. Transform the negatives in the following sentences to the habitual negative.

Example: avaru maanidam caappiTalle.

He didn't eat meat.

avaru maamicam caappiTratulle.

He doesn't eat meat.

- a. avaru uurukku pookamaaTTaaru.
- b. enakku anta paTamm piTikkalle.
- c. intyama naan inglisie peecalle.
- d. naan anta kilaacukku (vakuppukku) pookalle.
- e. en anta viiTukku pookama iruntiinka?
- f. avaru colrate naan keekka maTTeen.
- g. niinka avare paakkalleyaa?
- h. anke yaarum hinti peecalle.
- i. naan laybreoriyle paTikkalle.
- j. avan ante rumle tuunkalle.
- k. niinka avarukku eRutalleyaa?
- l. nari oru tantramum paNNalle.
- m. maRe ksalattula tuNi kaayalle.
- n. vaNNaan tuNiye neerattule (neerattukku) koNTu varalle.

- a. He won't go to town.
- b. I didn't like that movie.
- c. I didn't speak English in India.
- d. I didn't go to that class.
- e. Why did you persist in not going to that house?
- f. I won't listen to what he says.
- g. Didn't you see him?
- h. No one spoke Hindi there.
- i. I didn't study in the library.
- j. He didn't sleep in that room.
- k. Didn't you write to him?
- l. The fox didn't make any plan at all.
- m. The clothes didn't dry in the rainy season.
- n. The dhobi didn't bring the clothes on time.

14.38 Conversation Stimulus.

Tangavelu goes to the post office to see whether a certain letter has come yet. The clerk tells him the mail hasn't arrived that day yet, but that if he will wait, the letter might be there soon. Tangavelu agrees, and while he is waiting, he buys some 15 NP stamps. Finally the mail comes. The clerk says that there is no letter for Tangavelu. Tangavelu gets mad and tells the clerk that the post office is inefficient. The clerk disagrees, saying that Tangavelu's friend probably never sent the letter. Tangavelu decides to send a telegram, asking why the important letter has not been sent. The clerk calculates the charges, and tells Tangavelu that it will cost him Rs. 1.50. Then he asks if Tangavelu wants to send it response paid. Tangavelu agrees, and pays the extra charge.

Conversation Stimulus.

Ramaswamy goes to the railroad station to buy a ticket and make a reservation. He asks the clerk which route to take to get to Bangalore. The clerk tells him to take the Janatha Express to Madras, then to take the Brindavan Express to Bangalore. Ramaswamy buys the ticket which costs Rs. 15. The clerk then tells Ramaswamy to go to the stationmaster to check on the reservations. The stationmaster gives Ramaswamy a form to "fill up". He then charges Ramaswamy a reservation fee. Ramaswamy then asks when he will know if he has the reservation. The clerk says to come back in a week.

14.39 Translation Drill. Translate the following sentences into Tamil. Pay special attention to negative duratives, negative habituals, future negatives, obstinate negatives, and other pitfalls.

- a. Why haven't you been coming to our house?
- b. This government never does anything.
- c. I never eat meat during the hot season.
- d. Even if the child refuses to eat, it must sleep.
- e. I intend to ask him why he persists in not coming to class.
- f. Are you intending to go to the hill station without any money?
- g. What, is the dhobi still continuing to not bring me my clothes?
- h. Even though he never goes to the cinema, he knows all about the movies.
- i. Even if he refuses to give you a reservation, buy a ticket.
- j. Why aren't you eating our food; don't you like it?
- k. Even if I knew the answer, I wouldn't tell you.
- l. Bus number 32 hasn't been stopping in Mambalam for the last week.
- m. Why haven't you been writing to your mother?
- n. I know Hindi, German, French and Japanese but I never speak them.
- o. Even if it wasn't the hot season, I wouldn't eat that mushy rice.
- p. I'm not going to Trivandrum tomorrow; I'm going to Salem.
- q. The government is deliberately closing the shops on Sunday.
- r. Everytime you see him, he's leaving Trivandrum for the weekend.
- s. Have you come today, of all days?
- t. Every time I go to the bank, the bank employees tell me my money hasn't come.
- u. Even if my money has come, they tell me it hasn't come.
- v. If they would do their work efficiently, everything would run smoothly.
- w. But those people never do anything.
- x. When I go there, they refuse to look at me.
- y. When I speak to them, they never listen.
- z. Although I've written to him about it, he has persisted in not sending the money.
- 1. I never used to eat with my hand.
- 2. Haven't you finished your thesis yet, stupid?
- 3. I don't intend to finish my thesis.
- 4. I intended to ask him why he doesn't eat meat during the hot season.
- 5. I was going to ask why the child refuses to eat.
- 6. Even though I know the answer, I won't tell you.

LESSON 15

Lesson 15. TWO FRIENDS MEET WHILE TRAVELLING ON A TRAIN.

SECTION I

15.1 Conversation.

Krishnaswamy: ciittaa nam, enta uuru
pooriinka?

Hi, there, Sitaram, where are you
headed?

Sitaram: meTraasukku pooreen, niinka?

I'm on my way to Madras, how about
you?

K: inta reNTu naaL liivukku
kaTaluurukku pooreen. onkaLukku
meTraas-NNu enakku teriyaate!

Just going to Cuddalore for the
weekend. I didn't know you lived
in Madras.

apPLay
apPLay-paNNu

apply
apply, make an application

S: enka uur Metraas ille. koncam
veeleyaa pooreen. paaspoorT-
ukku apPLay paNNaNum.

I don't. I'm going on business.
I have to apply for a passport.

veLinaaTu
veLinaaTTukku
vevaramaa

foreign country
abroad, to a foreign country
in detail, exactly

K: oo. veLinaaTTukku pooriinkaLaa?
enta deecattukku? eppa? ellaam
vevaramaa collunka.

Oh, you're going abroad? Where are
you going, and when? Tell me all
the details.

keTekkum

be available

S: amerikkaavleyaavatu inklaaNTle-
yaavatu agraanami paTikkuratukku
etaavatu skaalarSip keTekkumaa-
NNu anke irukkra yuunivarcITikk-
ellaam appLikkeSan pooTTu-
paatteen. kaTeciyle amerikkaavle
irukkra mizuuri yuunivarcITiy-
leruntu leTTar vantatu.

I've been applying to universities
in America and England, trying to
find out if they have scholarships
for me to study agronomy there. I
I finally got word from the University
of Missouri in the U. S.

muRu
pooka vara TikkaT

complete, full
round trip ticket

muRu skaalarSip kuTukkraankaLaam.
pooka vara TikkaTTukk-um paNam
keTekkum.

They're giving me a full scholarship,
travel included.

K: parvaa illeyee. anke ettane
naaL iruppiinka? eppa
porappaTriinka?

Not bad. How long will you go for,
and when are you leaving?

8: <u>akToopar maacattle anke</u> <u>irukkaNum.</u>	<u>I should be there in October.</u>
utteecam eppaTiyoo tanku	intent, motive, conjecture somehow or other; somehow stay, remain
<u>motalle reNTu varSam tankiyirukka-</u> <u>laam-NNu utteecam, pirai, eppaTiyoo.</u>	<u>I plan to stay for two years at first;</u> <u>then we'll see.</u>
irukkalam irukkalam veeNTiyiruntalam irukkalam	it just might be it might just be necessary
<u>innu lonai naal irukka veeNTiy-</u> <u>iruntalam irukkalam.</u>	<u>It might just be necessary to stay a</u> <u>little longer.</u>
koolaar koolaar-illaame tayaar nene	confusion, disorder without flaws, in order ready think, hope
<u>akToopar maacattukk-ulLe paaspoort,</u> <u>atu itu ellaam koolaar-illaame</u> <u>tayaar aayTu-NNu nenekkeen.</u>	<u>I hope to get all the papers and things</u> <u>ready by October.</u>

15.11 Grammar. Ordinary negatives vs. habitual negative.

A. Ordinary negatives (non-future, non-habitual). The simplest kind of negative in Tamil is formed by adding /-lle/ to the infinitive of the verb. This form means, in general, non-future and non-habitual, i.e. beginning in the past and extending into the present.

Examples: pooka-lle 'didn't go, isn't going'
vara-lle 'didn't come, isn't coming'

In the case of the verb /iru/ 'be, stay, reside', the negative is simply /ille/. The form involving the infinitive, i.e. /irukkalle/ is found only when /iru/ is suffixed to another verb, e.g., as an aspect marker (cf. 6.3).

Examples: naan vant-irukkalle 'I haven't come'
avan caappiTtu-kittirukkalle 'he hasn't been eating'

B. Habitual Negative. As we have seen in 14.34, the habitual negative is the only productive negative form in Tamil which is not formed by affixing some negative morpheme to the infinitive. Rather, it is a sentential negative, formed by adding /ille/ to the present verbal noun.

Examples: avan pootuvaa paTattukku pooratu-lle.
He doesn't usually go to the movies.

naan caataaraNamaa maamicam caappiTratu-lle.
I don't usually eat meat.

Note that this form only means "habitual negative" when there is a time adverb like /pootuvaa/ 'generally' or /caataarannaamaa/ 'usually' in the sentence. Without these adverbs, the sentence is interpreted to mean immediate future negative.

15.111 Variation Drill.

onkaLukku meTraasu-NNu enakku teriyaate.

I didn't know you lived in Madras.

- onkaLukku meTraasu-NNu enakku teriyumee.
- avarukku kaTaluur-NNu enakku teriyaate.
- enakku ceelam-NNu onkaLukku teriyaataa?
- enakku tiruvananthapuram-NNu avarukku teriyalle.

- Yes, I know you're from Madras.
- I didn't know he was from Cuddalore.
- Didn't you know I'm from Salem?
- He didn't know I was from Trivandrum.

- 15.12 Grammar and cultural note. /veLinaaTu/ is a combination of /veLi/ 'outside' and /naaTu/ 'country'. It refers to places 'abroad' or 'foreign'. Similarly, /veLi-uur/ means 'out of town'. Sometimes /veLiyuurukku poo (etc.)/ is contracted to /uurukku poo, (etc.)/.

Example: uurukku poorinkaLaa 'Are you going away?'

15.121 Variation Drill.

veLinaaTTukku poorinkaLaa?
ellaa vevaramaa collunka.

Oh, you're going abroad? Tell (me)
all the details.

- avaru veLinaaTTukku pookalaam-NNu iruntaru.
- avaru veLinaaTTukku poora utteecatte patti vevaramaa connaaru.
- veLinaaTTleruntu tirumpi varalaam-NNu avaru utteecam ille.
- veLinaaTTukku pooy, anke irukkra caappaaTu caappiTaNum.
- onka kalyaanaNatte patti vevaramaa collunka.
- avaru neettu raktiri veLiyuurukku pooy, inNekki mattiyaanam tirumpi varuvaaru.

- He intended to go abroad.
- He told in detail about how he intended to go abroad.
- It is not his intent to return from abroad.
- When (you) go abroad, (you) have to eat the food they have there.
- Tell (me) all the details of your wedding.
- He went out of town last night and will return this afternoon.

- 15.13 Grammar. The defective verb /keTe-/ 'be available, have'. (cf. 14.14 and SG 3.8) Defective verbs are verbs lacking the principle forms which normal verbs have. The verb /keTe-/ is a stative verb and therefore occurs only with dative subjects so the PNG of /keTe-/ is always neuter.

Example: enakku keTekkum 'It was available to me' or 'I got it'

The common forms of the defective verb /keTe-/ are:

Infinitive:	keTekka	Past, Non-Habitual:	keTeccatu
Habitual:	keTekkum	Negative Past, Non-	
Negative Habitual:	keTekkastu	Habitual:	keTekkalle

Grammar. Verbal noun + dative. The verbal noun may be used with the dative case marker to express purpose.

Examples: pooratukku 'in order to go'
paakkratukku 'in order to see'
caappiTratukku 'for the sake of eating'

In addition, forms with the verbal noun in the present and the dative case, followed by /pinnaale/ or /appram/, mean 'after'.

Examples: caappiTr-stu-kku pinnaale... 'After eating...'
pooratu-kk(u) appram... 'After going...'

Grammar. Verb + /paar/. The use of /paar/ + PNG preceded by another verb means 'to try to...' or 'to ... and see', 'to ... and check', or 'to check out'.

Example: naan kaTeykki pooy paatteen. 'I went and checked out the store'

15.131 Variation Drill.

amerikkaavleyaavatu inklaaNTley-
aavatu agraanami paTikkratukku
etaavatu skaalarSip keTekkumaa?

- aaksfardle oru skaalarSip keTekkum.
- anke agraanami paTikkratukku etaavatu skaalarSip keTekkumaa?
- amerikkaavle illaaTTaa inklaaNTle skaalarSip keTekkum.
- inke agraanami paTikkratukku skaalarSip keTekkalle.
- anke etaavatu skaalarSip keTekkumaa-NNu appLikkeeSan pooTTu-paatTeen.
- inklaaNTle irukkra yuunivarsiTikkellaam appLikkeeSan pooTTen.
- moRi-iyal paTikkratukku yuunivarsittI av vaaSinkTan-ukku appLikkeeSan pooTTu paatteen.
- draaviTa moRi-iyal paTikkratukku inke appLikkeeSan pooTTu paakka maattiinkaLaa?
- inke meTecin paTikkratukku skaalarSip keTekkaatu.

Are there any scholarships available in England or America to study agronomy?

- A scholarship is available at Oxford.
- Are there any scholarships available there to study agronomy?
- There are scholarships available in America or England.
- There were no scholarships available to study agronomy here.
- I applied to see whether there are any scholarships available there.
- I applied to all the universities in England.
- I tried applying to the University of Washington to study linguistics.
- Aren't you going to apply here to study Dravidian linguistics?
- There aren't any scholarships available here to study medicine.

- 15.14 Grammar a. Positive adjectival participles: past or present tense marker plus /-a/. The adjectival participle is formed by deleting PNG from the past or present tense marker and replacing it with /-a/, e.g., /irukkr-een/-> /irukkr-a/. Embedded before a noun phrase only, the adjectival participle is used in relative clause constructions in situations where English often uses relative clauses.

Examples: (New words: /kay maatta/ 'loan')

naan paatt-a payyan 'The boy (whom) I saw'
1 2 3 4 4 3 1 2

neettu ka? maatt-a paNam 'The money (which was) borrowed yesterday'
 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 2/3 1

etuttaapple irukkr-a viiTu 'The house (which is) opposite'
 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1

Note that the /-a/ of the adjectival participle is syntactically equivalent to 'who, which, that' of the relative clause in English. The /-a/ in Tamil is always present, although the English word may be deleted.

Adjectival participles can also be embedded before 3rd person pronouns (/atu, avan, ava(L), avaru/) with the meaning, 'He (etc.) who Vb-s/ed'. When this happens, the final adjectival /-a/ is deleted before another /a/, e.g., /irukkra+atu/ /irukkratu/.

Examples: (New words: /kaNakku/ 'account'
 /tiir/ 'to end, to be completed')

naan neettu paatt-avan 'He-who I saw yesterday'
 1 2 3 4 4 1 3 2

marattu meele irukkr-atu 'That-which is at-the-top of-the-tree'
 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1

kaNakku tiitt-avanka-kitTe pooy 'Going to the people (with) whom
 1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3
 we paid-off the account.'
 2 1

Often these third person pronouns are best translated with phrases like 'the people who', 'the thing which', 'the man/woman who', rather than literally. Since they are noun phrases, they can take case and postpositions, other adjectives, and can be subjected to all the normal rules governing noun phrases.

Grammar b. /-leruntu/ 'from (a thing)' and /-kitTeyruntu/ 'from (a person)'. The postposition / (i)runtu/ is added to the locative case marker /-le/ and the postposition / kitTe/, which are affixed to pronouns and nouns. /-leruntu/ refers only to inanimates and /-kitTeyruntu/ is used only for animates.

Examples: (New word: /tiruTu/ 'steal')

en-kitTeyruntu paNam tiruTi-aaccu. 'Money was stolen from me'
 1 2 3 4 5 3 4/5 2 1

uur-leruntu ippa-taan vantiTTeen. 'I have just come from town.'
 1 2 3 4 5 3/4 5 2 1

15.141 Variation Drill.

kaTeciyle amerikkaavle irukkra
 mizuuri yuunivarcitTiyleruntu
 leTtar vantatu.

- a. kaTeciyle matureyle irukkra
 amerikkan kaaleejleruntu
 kaTitam vantatu.

I finally got word from the University
 of Missouri in the U. S.

- a. Finally I got word from the American
 College in Madurai.

- b. kaTeciyle avar-kiTteYruntu
kaTitam vant aaccu.
- c. kaTeciyle meTraasle irukkra
amerikkan kaansalaTleruntu
tapsal vantatu.
- d. avan-kiTteYruntu oru leTtarum
varalle.

- b. Finally I got word from him.
- c. Finally the mail came from the
American Consulate in Madras.
- d. I never got a single letter from
him.

15.15 Grammar. /muRu/. In Tamil, /muRu/ has the sense of 'full, whole, entire', in contrast to /ellaam/ 'all, each and every'.

15.151 Variation Drill.

muRu skaalarSip k_uTukkraanka-
Laam; pooka vara TikkaTukk-um
paNam keTekkum.

- a. muRu skaalarSip kuTukkamaaTToom-
nkraanka.
- b. muRu skaalarSip kuTukkratulle.
- c. muRu skaalarSip kuTukkratulle-
Nnu iruntaanka; aanaa, ippa
kuTukkraanka.
- d. muRu naal anke irukkalaam-
Nnu irukkreen.
- e. muRu varSam avaru viiTtukku
pookaame irunteen.
- f. pooka vara TikkaT vaankalaam-
Nnu irukkreen.
- g. pooka vara TikkaTTukku paNam
keTekkaatu.

Apparently they're giving (me)
a full scholarship and a round
trip ticket.

- a. They refuse to give a full
scholarship.
- b. They don't give full scholarships.
- c. They never used to give full
scholarships, but now they do.
- d. I intend to be there for a whole day.
- e. I stayed away from his house for a
whole year.
- f. I want to buy a round-trip ticket.
- g. There isn't any money available
for a round-trip ticket.

15.16 Grammar. /-uLle/ 'by, within (with time expressions), into the inside of' (with locative expressions). (See also lesson 13.16 and SG 2.236.)

Time expressions: aaru maNikk-uLle 'by 6:00, within the period ending at 6:00'
atukk-uLle 'by then, already then'
itukku-uLle 'by now; already'

15.161 Variation Drill.

akToopar maacattile anke irukkaNum.

- a. akToopar maacattukk-uLle
anke irukkaNum.
- b. aaru maacattukk-uLle inke
tirumpi vaanka.
- c. avan inke irukkrappa, nii
inke irukkaNum.
- d. aaru maNikk-uLle paNam varalle-
NNaa, avarukku koovam varum.
- e. eTTu maNikk-uLle caappaaTu
tayaaraa ille-NNaa, enakku
on meelee koovam varum.

(I) have to be there in October.

- a. (I) have to be there by October.
- b. Come back within six months.
- c. When he's here, you should be here
(too).
- d. If the money doesn't come by 6:00,
he'll be angry.
- e. If dinner isn't ready at 8:00,
I'll be mad at you.

15.17 Grammar. Syntactic Modality: 'Perhaps' vs. 'Probably'.
'Perhaps': In addition to the 'morphological' modals /-laam/ 'may',

/-Num/ 'must', and /mTi-/ 'can', which provide syntactic notions of possibility, probability, and permission, there are syntactic constructions which give various degrees of probability and/or possibility. One of these, a form which generally translates '(it) might just be possible that (x)', or 'perhaps (x) will (y)', is seen in this lesson. This is a form where a verb appears in the concessive /-aalum/ followed by the same verb reduplicated in the /-laam/ modal form, i.e. /verb¹stem + aalum, verb¹stem/inf. + laam/, e.g. /irunt-aalum irukka-laam/ 'it might just possibly be'; /vant-aalum vara-laam/ '(someone) might just possibly come'; /poonaalum pookalaam/ 'perhaps (x) will go'. On a scale of 0 - 100 (a zero chance up to 100% probability), this construction indicates less than 50% chance that something will happen.

'Probably:' Another type, not seen in this lesson, but similar syntactically and semantically, is one where the reduplicated form is in the future/indefinite instead of with the modal /-laam/. For example, /paTiccaalum paTippaan/ 'he will probably read/study'. The meaning given by this construction is probability, and is therefore more definite than the 'perhaps' form shown above. Other examples of this would be: /iruntaalum iruppaan/ 'he will probably come'; /poonaalum poovaanka/ 'they will probably go'. The formula for this construction is: verb¹ + concessive, verb¹ + future + PNG. On the 100% probability scale, this construction indicates greater than 50-50 chance.

This lesson also contains a more complex form of the 'perhaps' type, namely, with the modal /veeNum/ attached to the verb /iru/, and followed by the /iruntaalum irukkalaam/ construction: /irukka veeNTiYiruntaalum irukkalaam/, 'it might just be necessary to stay'. In this example the first verb is /iru/, but others can occur also: /pooka veeNTiYiruntaalum irukkalaam/ 'it might be necessary to go'; /vara veeNTiYiruntaalum irukkalaam/ 'it might be necessary to come'; etc. The only thing that changes is the first verb, just as in English examples the only thing that changes is the last verb, 'come, go, stay,' etc.

15.171 Variation Drill.

innu konca naal irukka veeNTiY-
iruntaalum irukkalaam.

- a. avaru anke iruntaalum irukkalaam.
- b. vanNaan naaLekki vantaalum varalaam.
- c. tuNi kaancaalum kaayalaam.
- d. inklaaNtukka avaru poonaalum pookalaam.
- e. avanka maamicam caappiTtaalum caappiTalaam.
- f. veLinaaTTukka pooka veeNTiY-iruntaalum irukkalaam.
- g. kooyil-ellaam paakka, avanukku paNam kuTukka veeNTiYiruntaalum irukkalaam.
- h. nari oru tantram paNNaalum paNNalaam.
- i. maRe pencaalum peyyalaam.

It just might be necessary to stay
a little longer.

- a. ~~We~~ might just possibly be there.
- b. The dnobi might just possibly come tomorrow.
- c. The clothes might dry, perhaps.
- d. It's just possible he'll go to England.
- e. They might just possibly eat meat.
- f. It might just be necessary to go abroad.
- g. In order to see the temple, it might be necessary to give him some money.
- h. The fox might perhaps make a plan.
- i. It might just possibly rain.

- 15.18 Grammar. Intent. In this lesson we encounter another way of expressing 'intent'. Instead of the usual /verb + -laam + NNu + iru + tense + PNG/ form, we find a form where the noun /utteecam/ 'intention, conjecture, plan' follows the /modal + NNu/. For example, /pookalaam-NNu irukkreen/ 'I intend to go' can be replaced by /pookalaam-NNu utteecam/ '(my) intention is to go'.

15.181 Variation Drill.

motalle reNTu varSam tankiyirukkalaam-
NNu utteecam.

- motalle reNTu varSam tankiyirukkalaam-NNu irukkreen.
- motalle reNTu varSam tankalaam-NNu irukkriinkaLaa?
- inke konca naal tankiyirukkalaam-NNu utteecam.
- motalle reNTu varSam; pinnaale eppaTiyoo.

I'll stay for two years at first.

- I intend to stay two years for a start.
- Do you intend to stay for two years at first?
- The plan is to stay on here for a couple of days.
- Two years at first, then we'll see.

- 15.19 Grammar. /tayaar-aa/: /tayaar/ 'ready' + /aa(ku)/ means 'become ready, get ready, prepare'. /tayaar-aa + iru/ means 'be ready'.

/kooLaar + illaame/: /kooLaar/ 'mistake, defect' + /illaame/ 'without', means 'in order', 'all set'.

15.191 Variation Drill.

akToopar maacattukk-uLLe
paaspoort, atu-itu ellaam
kooLaar-illaame tayaar
aayTum-NNu nenekkreem.

- atukkuLLe paaspoort tayaar aayTum-NNu nenekkreem.
- atu-itu ellaam kooLaar-illaame tayaar aaccu.
- onka paaspoort kooLaar-illaame irukka?
- caappaaTu tayaaraa irukka?
- baenkle irukkavanka kooLaaru-taan cenci-kittirukkraanka.
- avaru cenca veele kooLaar-illaame iruntatu.
- tapaal aappis ellaam uRunkaa kooLaar-illaame ceyrataa?
- anke irukkra kooLaaru uyirle-yee paakkalle.
- atu kooLaaru-taan-NNu conniinkaLaa? niinka innum onnum paakkalle.

I hope to get all the papers
and passport and everything
ready and in order by October.

- I hope the passport will be ready by then.
- All that stuff is ready and in order.
- Is your passport all in order?
- Is dinner ready?
- The bank employees do nothing but create confusion.
- The work he did was very well-organized.
- Does the post office do everything in a neat and well-organized way?
- (I)'ve never seen such confusion in (my) entire life.
- You think that's confusion? You haven't seen anything yet.

15.192 Transformation Drill. Convert the following modal forms into the 'syntactic' modality form discussed in 15.17.

Example: avaru varalaam. 'He may come'.

Transformation: avaru vantaalum varalaam. 'He may just possibly come.'

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. avanka onka paNam anuppalaam. | a. They might send your money. |
| b. avaru anke irukkalaam. | b. He might be there. |
| c. janattas ekspres neerattule varalaam. | c. The Janatha Express may come on time. |
| d. avaru maamicam caappiTalaam. | d. He may eat meat. |
| e. kooyilukk-uLLe pookalaam. | e. One may go into the temple. |
| f. avan onkaLukku uur-ellaam cutti-kaattalaam. | f. He may show you the whole town. |
| g. avaru onkaLukku eRutalaam. | g. He may write to you. |
| h. avan pakam vaankikkalaam. | h. He may buy himself (some) fruit. |
| i. anke niinka paaspoortTukku appLay paNNalaam. | i. You may apply for a passport there. |

15.193 Transformation Drill. In the following sentences, change the ordinary negative (infinitive + /-lle/) to the habitual negative (present verbal noun + /ille/), and vice versa. Pay attention to adverbs and time expressions, i.e., you must delete time expressions which do not fit.

New vocabulary:

kalyaana maNTappam

kaNeeSa

wedding hall

Ganesh (the elephant-headed god of wealth; also, as in this drill, a proper name.)

puruSan (Skt.)

viittukkaararu

maamaa

man, husband

uncle

Note: In talking about one's house, husband, wife, mother or father, the plural honorific form /enka/ is always used, even when saying "my father", "my house".

- avanka neettu kaNeeSa kalyaana maNTappattukku pookalle.
- enka appaa meTraas yuunivarsitti eppavum paakkratulle.
- enka viittukkaararu kooyilukku eppavum naTantatulle.
- niinka iTliyum tooceyum een camekkalle?
- onka maamaa aNNeeki een meTrassukku varalle?

15.194 Expansion Drill. In the following drill, transform the finite verb to the verbal noun + dative and then add your own finite sequel.

Example: inkliS paTikkreen.

Expansion: inkliS paTikkratukku, naan amerikkaavukku pooreen.

New vocabulary:

ammi

kappalu

small grindstone for spices

ship

- a. avan tooce caappiTuvaan.
- b. avanka enka viiTT-leruntu paReya pattrikke eTukkraanka.
- c. anta ammi inta pakkam pootaNum.
- d. avankiTTe ate patti keekkreem.
- e. avan kappalle veLinaaTTukku poovaaru.

15.195 Transformation Drill. In this drill change the finite verb to the /modal + -Nnu + uttecam/ or the /verb + -laam + -Nnu + iru + tense + PNG/ "intent" form.

New vocabulary:

kooTe, kooTe kaalam

summer season

- a. motalle reNTu varSam tamiR paTikkreem.
- b. naan anta paal kaariye teeTuveen.
- c. puu vaankiTTu, kooyilukku pooreem.
- d. avanka anta vaRiyle cinemaavukku pooraanka.
- e. inta varSam kooTe kaalattile naanka male pakkam poovoom.

LESSON 15. SECTION II.

15.2 Conversation, continued.

kaNTippaa

correct, certain, exact

Krishnaswamy: amerikkaakkaaranka
viisa, viSayattule rompa kaNTippaa
iruppaanka-NNu nenekkeen.

I suppose the Americans are very
sticky about the visa situation.

fill-ap paNnu
aalu
aalunka
moocam

fill out (Indian English 'fill up')
man
people, men
bad

Sitaram: ille--avanka oNNum avvaLavu
moocam ille. namma aalunka-taan
rompa moocam.

No, they're not as bad as that. Our
people are the ones who are bad.

namma paaspoortTukkaaka ettane
peeppar fill-ap paNna veeNTi-
irukku paattiinkaLaa?

Do you know how many papers I had to
fill out for our passport?

kaappi
innoNnu
ettane ettaneyoo

copy
another one
so many you lose count

oNNukku eeRu kaappi, innoNNukku
anci kaappi; ippaTi ettane
ettaneyoo.

Seven copies of one, five copies
of another, and so on until you lose
count.

ite ellaam fill-ap paNnatukku oru
vaaram aacci.

It took me a week to fill them all out.

tappu
tavaru
tappittavari
eerppaTu
moTe

escape
fail
(by) chance, (by) accident
arise, come about
scarcity, deficiency, lack

naan amerikkaavukku poonatukk-
appam, tappittavari paNam mote
eerppaTu.

If, after going to America, I should
run short of money. . .

celavu
celavule

expense
at the expense

appa namma carkkaar celavule inke
tirumpi varaveeNTiyirukkum,
illevaa?

. . . then I'd have to come home at
the expense of our government,
you know what I mean?

- 15.21 Grammar. /Vb + future +-NNU + nene/. The future tense of the verb used with /nene-/, 'think, suppose', indicates supposition on the part of the speaker; as the use of the future might suggest, the situation or event may or may not be actual.

Example: avanka amerikkaavukku poovaanka-NNU nenekreen.
I suppose they will be going to America.

15.211 Variation drill.

amerikkaakkaaranka viisaa viSayattule
rompa kaNTippaa iruppaanka-NNU
nenekreen.

- avanka viisaa viSayattule rompa kaNTippaa irukkraankalaam.
- enk-appaa ellaa viSayattuleyum rompa kaNTippaa irukkraaru.
- kaLeKTar aafiisle irukkraavanka anta viSayattule rompa kaNTippaa irukkraankalaam?
- anta viSayattule ellaam uRunkaa kooLaar-illaame cenciTTanka.
- viisaa-NNaa, rompa sTriKTaa irukkraanka.
- parikSe-NNaa, avaru rompa kaNTippaa iruppaaru.

I suppose the Americans are very
sticky about the visa situation.

- Apparently they are very strict in the matter of the visa.
- My father is very strict in all matters.
- Are the people in the Collector's office very strict with regard to that matter?
- They executed that matter efficiently and without confusion.
- When it comes to visas, they're very strict.
- He's very strict when it comes to exams.

- 15.22 Grammar. Degrees of good and bad. In Tamil, degrees of good and bad are expressed with the basic words for 'good' and 'bad', /nallaa/ and /moocam(aa)/, along with other words (adverbs) expressing the varying degrees: /rompa/ 'very'; /koncam/ 'somewhat'; /avvaLavu/ 'that (good/bad)', so (much)'; /avvaLavu + neg./ 'not that good/bad'.

15.221 Variation Drill.

avanka oNNum avvaLavu moocam ille.

- atu avvaLavu moocam ille.
- itu avvaLavu nallaa ille.
- atu oNNum avvaLavu nallaa ille.
- avanka rompa moocamaa irukkraanka.
- anke kuTutta caappaaTu rompa moocamaa iruntatu.

They're not at all bad.

- That's not that bad.
- This isn't very good.
- That's not really very good.
- They're very bad.
- The food they served there was very bad.

- 15.23 Grammar. Use of /paar/ for 'know'. The verb /paar/ 'see' is frequently used idiomatically as we have seen (cf. 15.13). One of its meanings translates as 'know' when used in rhetorical questions.

Note that when /paar/ is used in rhetorical questions to mean 'know' the quotative marker /-NNU/ is not present.

Example: paattiinkaLaa? 'You know what?'

- 15.231 Variation Drill. This drill contrasts rhetorical questions with real questions. Note the different forms of the phrase /veeNTiyiru/ (cf. 14.21).

namma paaspoortTukkaaka ettane
peeppar fill-ap paNna veeNTiyirukku
paattiinkalaa?

- anta viiTTe vaankratukku ettane
peeppar fill-ap paNna veeNTiyirukku
paattiinkalaa?
- anta kaaru vaankratukku evvalavu paNam
kuTukka veeNTiyirukku-NNu teriyumaa?
- oru pooka vara TikkaT vaanka, evvalavu
paNam kuTukkaNum?
- kooyilukk-uLLe pooka, koncam paNam
kuTukka veeNTiyiruntaalum irukkalaamaa?
- amerikkaavukku poonaa, onka celavule
pooka veeNTiyirukkumaa?

Do you know how many papers I had
to fill out for our passport?

- Do you know how many papers I had
to fill out to buy that house?
- Do you know how much money I had to
pay to buy that car?
- How much do you have to pay for a
round-trip ticket?
- Is it just possible that it might
be necessary to pay a little
money to go into the temple?
- If you go to America, will you
have to go at your own expense?

- 15.24 Grammar. Time expression + /aaku/. A time expression such as /anci naaL/, /muuNu varSam/, etc., used with /aaku/ 'become', indicates that 'y takes x amount of time'. /aaku/ can be in the future, present, or past tense.

Examples: intiyaavukku pooratukku, muuNu vaaram aakum.
'It will take three weeks to get to India.'

anci tooce caappiTratukku, pattu nimiSam sacci.
'It took ten minutes to eat five dooses.'

- 15.241 Variation Drill.

ite ellaam fill-ap paNnratukku oru
vaaram sacci.

- amerikkaavukku pooka oru vaaram sacci.
- ate caappiTratukku oru maNi neeram
sacci.
- anta kaTitam eRuturatukku pattu
nimiSam sacci.
- anta pustakam paTikkratukku oru
varSam aakum.

It took me a week to fill them all out.

- It took a week to travel to
America.
- It took an hour's time to eat that.
- It took ten minutes to write the
letter.
- It will take a year to read that
book.

- 15.25 Grammar. /tappittavari/, 'by chance, accidentally'. /tappittavari/ is derived from two verbs, conjoined as past participles: /tappu/ 'fail, err' past participle /tappi/, and /tavaru/ 'slip, slide down, stumble; err, fail. blunder' past participle /tavari/ so that the original meaning of this phrase was 'having slipped, blundered, erred in some way'. Its present meaning is that something happens unintentionally, by pure chance.

Grammar. /eerppaTu/ 'happen, arise'. This verb always takes third person subjects. Sentences like English 'I happened to see him,' etc., where the

English surface structure subject is first person, would have to be rendered in Tamil as 'it happened that I saw him' or 'my seeing him happened' but more likely it would be a construction involving /tappittavari/, e.g. /tappittavari avare paatteen./

Grammar. Verb + /veeNTiyiru/ + future 'will/would have to verb'. The future perfect is possible with /veeNTiyiru/ 'become necessary' and as usual the third person subjects are the only subjects possible, (i.e., the PNG ending does not agree with the apparent subject), e.g. /naan anke pookaveeNTiyirukkum/ 'I will have to go there'. There is no distinction lexically between 'will' and 'would' in Tamil, but the English translation depends on the context. If the first clause has an 'if' element in it, the second clause in English will probably be translated with 'would', as in (h) below.

15.251 Variation Drill.

tappittavari paNam-moTe eerppaTTaa,
appa namma carkkaar celavule inke
tirumpi varaveeNTiyirukkum.

- tappittavari avare paattaa, avarukku inta kaTTitam kuTunka.
- tappittavari anta pustakam en kayleruntu kiire viRuntuTTatu.
- naan maturekki pooyiruntappa, a:ale tappittavari kooyille paatteen.
- cummaa tappittavari oTenci-pooCCu.
- onka paNattooTe enna eerppaTTatu?
- niinka tiruvanaatappurattuleruntu vantappa, etaavatu Treynle eerppaTTataa?
- onka TikkaTTooTe etaavatu tappittavari eerppaTTu, inta paNam vaankunka.
- appa, avaru viiTTukku pookaveeNTi-irukkum, illeyaa?
- appa, niinka avaru viiTTukku pookaNum, illeyaa?
- appa, niinka avaru viiTTukku pookaveeNTiyiruntatu, illeyaa?

If I should run short of money, then
I'd have to come home at the
expense of our government.

- If by chance you should happen to see him, give him this letter.
- By accident that book slipped out of my hand and fell down.
- When I went to Madurai, I just happened by chance to see her in the temple.
- It just broke by accident.
- What happened with your money?
- Did something happen in the train when you were coming from Trivandrum?
- Just in case something should happen to your ticket, take this money.
- Then (one) would have to go to his house, right?
- Then, you have to go to his house, don't you?
- Then you had to go to his house, didn't you?

15.252 Transformation Drill. Transform the following sentences by adding the modal /(vee)Num/ to the verbs without changing the tense.

Example: naan pooneen.
 naan pookaveeNTiyirukku.

I want.
I had to go.

- naan caappiTuveen.
- avarukku koncam paNam kuTutteen.
- inke carkkaar celavule tirumpi varuveen.
- inta peeppar fill-ap paNNreen.
- inta pustakam paTicciinka.
- avaru veele teeTiyirukkraaru.
- avanukku kaTTitam eRutiyirukkraanka.

- I will eat.
- I gave him some money.
- I will come back at the government's expense.
- I am filling out this paper.
- You read this book.
- He has looked for work.
- They have written a letter to him.

- h. anta cinimave paattir ukroom.
i. niinka naalekki paakkriinka.

- h. We have seen that movie.
i. You will see (it) tomorrow.

15.253 Conversation Stimulus.

Sitaram tells Krishnamurti about how he tried to send a package as a gift to a friend in England. Krishnamurti asks him if it costs a lot. Sitaram says it didn't cost so much, but the red tape was ferocious. There were customs declaration forms, statements about the value and origin of the merchandise, papers declaring that no foreign exchange was involved in the transaction, and that the gift was unsolicited. Krishnamurti asks whether lots of sealing wax and stamps were necessary. Sitaram says yes, and the package had to be sewn in cloth and tied with string. Krishnamurti says he'll think twice about sending a package to his sister in Malaya.

15.26 Conversation Stimulus.

Raja and Annamalai are discussing going abroad to study. Raja tells Annamalai that he studied in England for three years. Annamalai wants to know where to write and what kind of scholarships are available. Raja tells Annamalai to look in the UNESCO Study Abroad book. There all the details of applying, scholarships, travel expenses (celavu) are given, says Raja. Annamalai says he wants to go to America to study Dravidian Linguistics. Raja says that American universities didn't use to give full scholarships to students from abroad, but that now some do. He also tells Annamalai that students from India must now take an exam in English (parikse), although they didn't use to have to. Annamalai says that's strange--he thinks he knows English well. Raja says that before Independence (svatantram), there was no problem, but now there is. Annamalai asks him where he can get the UNESCO book; Raja tells him he has a copy and to come to his house in the evening to borrow it.

- 15.261 Transformation Drill. Using /paar/ as the equivalent of English 'try,' convert the following sentences into 1) 'x tried verb -ing,' and 2) 'x tried to verb.'

Example: applikkeeSan pootTeen.

- 1) applikkeeSan pootTu paatteen.
2) applikkeeSan poota paatteen.

I made an application.

I tried making an application.

I tried to make an application.

- a. kaLekTar aafiisukku eRoutineen.
b. baenkukku pooneen.
c. oru tanti aTicceen.
d. taankam deecattuleruntu eTutteen.
e. anta pustakam paTiccikkittirukkreen.
f. vaNNaane teeTikkittu pooneen.
g. avanukku koncam paNam kuTunka.
h. tamiRle-taan peecineen.
i. avaru viittukku basle pookalaam.
j. anta koRante aRratu.
k. nari oru tantram paNNatu.
l. kaakkaa oru muttu maaleye
tuukkikkittu parantu pooyTucci.
m. ate munnaaleeye collaNum.

- a. I wrote to the Collector's office.
b. I started off for (went to) the bank.
c. I sent a telegram.
d. I took gold out of the country.
e. I am reading that book.
f. I went looking for the dhobi.
g. Give him some money.
h. I spoke only in Tamil.
i. One may go to his house by bus.
j. That child is crying.
k. The fox made a plan.
l. The crow flew away, carrying a pearl necklace.
m. You should say that beforehand.

15.27 Transformation drill. Change each of the following sentences from a statement of fact to a supposition using /Vb + future + -NNU + nene/.
(New word: /teravu/ 'street')

- a. avanka inNekki raattiri cinimaavukku pookalaam.
- b. enka maama enka viiTTukku vantittu, kaappi caappittaru.
- c. anta aale patti avanukku koncam teriyum.
- d. avanka amerikkaavukku pooratukk-appuram, inklaanTukku poonaanka.
- e. niinka paal-kaariye paattittu, paale vaankriinka.
- f. anta teravle, kaLekTar aafiile irukkravankakkitte peecittu, viisaa vaankaNum.

15.271 Change the sentences in 15.27 to the 'perhaps' kind of syntactic modal, i.e., /Vb + aalum, Vb + laam/.

15.28 Composition drill. Make up your own sentences expressing how you feel about the following items. Use the varying degrees of good and bad. New word: /tinattanti/--name of newspaper, 'Daily Telegram'.

- a. onka caikkil eppaTi irukku?
- b. anta pattirikke eppaTi piTikkum?
- c. miinaakSii kooyil piTikkumaa?
- d. paaNTiyan oottaL nallas irukkaa?
- e. tinattanti pattirikke nallas piTikkumaa?

15.29 Change the following sentences by adding an expression like /-NNU nenekkreen/ 'I think', or by converting the verb to /Vb-aalum, Vb-laam/, or by converting the verb to future, and adding /-NNU nenekkreen/. Then translate the result.

Example: avanka viiTTukku pooraanka.

- 1) avanka viiTTukku pooraanka-NNU nenekkreen 'I think they'll go home'
- 2) avanka viiTTukku poonaalum pookalaam 'Perhaps they will go home'
- 3) avanka viiTTukku poovaaNka-NNU nenekkreen 'I suppose they'll go home'

- a. ava putu poTaveye vaankittu, ravikkekaaka tuNi vaankuvaa.
- b. anta Treyn matureyleruntu meTraasukku pooratu.
- c. avanka maarkkaTTukku pooka maTTaanka.
- d. neettu raattiri sTeeSanukku pakkattle irukkra cinimaavukku naTantu pooyTtoom.
- e. anta pattu kiiloo arici vaankittu, ate caikkille viiTTukku koNTaantiTreen.

SECTION III

15.3 Conversation, continued

aatti
carTTifikkeeT
-nkratu

-nkratukku
atukk-aaka

account; surplus; treasure; sum
certificate
(verbal noun form of the
quotative verb) the fact that
for the fact that, of
for that purpose, event

Sitaram: atukkaaka, enakku pattaayiram
ruupaa aatti irukku-nkratukku, motelle
oru carTTifikkeeT vaanka veNTiyirunatatu.

vaankinaa
vaankinaa-taan

For such an event I had to first get
a certificate proving (the fact)
that I had Rs. 10,000.

if gotten
only if gotten

etu vaankinaa-taan paaspoortTukku apply
panNa mutiyum.

Only after getting that can you apply
for a passport.

Krishnaswamy: paaspoort vara, ettane
naal aakum?

How long does it take to get the
passport? (lit.: for the passport
to come)

colli-paar
colli-paakkreen

pooy-aakaNum

try saying; explain
I am trying to say; I am trying
to make clear
absolutely have to go

S: vaarukku teriyum? akTooparle kaTTaayamaa
pooy-aakaNum-NNu colli-paakkreen.

Who knows? I'm trying to make it
clear that I absolutely have to go
in October.

maattram

only, just, merely

enakku maattram anta aafiile yaareyaavatu
terinc-iruntas, evaLavuvu nallaa irukkum!

If I only knew somebody in that office,
it would be so much easier.

oru viSayam

(idiomatic) wait a minute;
I have an idea; Hold everything
Father's younger brother
Elder sister's husband
address

cittappaa
attaan
vilaacaa

K: oru viSayam! enka cittaappaa makanooTe
attaan anke veele paakkraaru.

Hey, wait a minute--my cousin's
brother-in-law works there.

avare pooy-paattas, etaavatu naTakkalaam.

It might help if you saw him.

avaru peerum vilaacaaNum kuTukkreen.

I'll give you his name and address.

S: rompa nallatu. itu koncam otaviyaa irukkum.

Very good. That may come in handy.

tolle
-oo

trouble, perplexity, vexation
(clitic suffix expressing doubt)

inta tolle-yellaam eppa muTiya-pooratoo?

I don't know when I'll ever finish
this business.

kaTeccaa

if available

enakku inta paaspoortI keteccaa-taan,
viicaavukku appLay paNNa muTiyum.

Only when I receive the passport can
I then apply for the visa.

uuci
uuci pooTu
veere

needle
give an injection, shot
(in this context) in addition,
besides; also; too

appram naal-anci uuci veere pooTT-aakaNum.

On top of that I have to get a whole
bunch of shots, too.

- 15.31 Grammar. Factive--the quotative verb adjectivally /-nkra/ and as a verbal noun /-nkratu/. In English, factive relative clauses are introduced by 'the fact that' preceded by verbs like 'know, forget, remember', etc.

- (a) I forgot about the fact that Tom doesn't speak Tamil.
(b) The fact that he doesn't speak English surprises me.

These contrast with non-factive sentences such as:

- (c) I forgot about Tom's not speaking Tamil.
(d) His not speaking English surprises me.

These last two sentences refer to specific instances of some event, rather than general facts about someone or something; it is possible that Tom in (c) actually speaks Tamil, but didn't happen to speak it during the incident referred to, while in sentence (a), it is not possible that Tom knows Tamil.

In Tamil, factive sentences consist of a sentence followed by /-nkra/ + NP or /-nkratu/ plus verbs like /teri/ 'know', /mara/ 'forget', /poy collu/ 'lie', etc.

- (a) Taam-ukku tamiR varasatu -nkrate patti maranteen.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I forgot about the-fact-that to Tom Tamil doesn't-come.
7 5 5 2 1 3 4

- (b) Taam tamiR peecaataate-patti maranteen.
1 2 3 4 5

I forgot about Tom's not-speaking Tamil.
5 4 1 3 2

(c) mantiri lancam vaankraaru-nkra poyye patti maranteen.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I forgot about the lie-that it's a fact-that the minister takes bribes.

7 6 5 4 1 3 2

(d) Daalarukku eeRare ruupaa-nkra reeTTu poyyaa pooccu.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(To-the-dollar 7-1/2 rupee rate like-a-lie went.)

1 2 3 4 6 7

The seven and a half rupees to the dollar rate is deceptive.

Often, as in sentence (d), the factive /-nkra/ is used more as a verbalizer than as a fact-establishing construction because of the lack of any other verb in the construction /Daalarukku eeRare ruupaa/ '(There) are seven and a half rupees to the dollar.' Often in English /-nkra/ corresponds to prepositions like 'of', 'which is' as in, 'the rate of seven and a half rupees to the dollar.

In sentence (c), there is a translation problem, i.e., literally (c) says 'I forgot about the lie that it is a fact that the minister takes bribes' which seems strange to some English speakers. However, perhaps 'contend falsely that it is a fact' as a translation for /X-nkra poy collu/ might help overcome this problem in English, (i.e. 'I forgot about the false contention (or claim) that the minister takes bribes'). (I am indebted to E. Annamalai for this example.)

15.311 Variation Drill.

atukkaaka, enakku pattaayiram ruupaa
aastti irukku-nkratukku, motalle oru
carTTifikkeeT vaanka veNTiyiruntatu.

- enakku paNam irukku-nkratukku oru carTTifikeeT vaankikkiTTeen.
- avarukku nereya paNam irukku-nkrate patti peecinaaru.
- enakku inkliS nallas teriyum-nkratukku oru parikSe paas paNNaNum.
- anta paNam anuppiyirukkreen-nkratukku oru riisiIT vankikkiTTeen.
- intyaavle irukkra kooyil-ellaam paattate patti oru pustakam eRutinaaru.
- intyaavle irukkra uurukk-ellaam pooyirukkraaru-nkrate patti enakku oru kaTitam eRutinaaru.

For such an event, (I) had to
first get a certificate proving
the fact that I had Rs. 10,000.

- I obtained a certificate showing that I have money.
- He talked about the fact that he has lots of money.
- (I) have to pass an exam to prove that I know English well.
- I got a receipt to prove that I have sent the money.
- He wrote a book about visiting all the temples in India.
- He wrote me a letter about (the fact of) having gone to all the cities in India.

15.32 Grammar. Vb + conditional + /-taan/. The Vb + conditional + /-taan/ indicates necessity and is usually translated 'only if'.

Example: niinka vantaa-taan, naan pooreen. 'I'll go only if you come.'

15.321 Variation Drill.

atu vaankinaa-taan paaspoortTukku
applay paNna muTiyum.

- a. anta aafisukku poonaa-taan,
paaspoortTukku applay paNna muTiyum.
- b. koncam paNam kuTutta-taan, kooyil
paakkalaam.
- c. inkliS terincaa-taan, amerikkaavukku
pookalaam.
- d. motalle oru kaTitam eRutinaa-taan,
paNam keTekkum.
- e. veeNum-NNaa-taan, anke poo.

Only after getting that, can
(you) apply for a passport.

- a. Only if (you) go to that office
can (you) apply for a passport.
- b. (You) can see the temple only if
(you) pay a little money.
- c. Only if (you) know English can
(you) go to America.
- d. (You)'ll get the money only if
(you) write a letter first.
- e. Go there only if necessary.

- 15.33 Grammar. Use of the aspect marker /aaku/ with the modal /-Num/. The aspect marker /aaku/ is often used to indicate that the main verb to which it is attached, or rather its action, is the expected result. Thus, a sentence like /poosT vant-aaccu/ means that the mail has come, as expected (by someone), or 'the mail finally came.' When the modal /-Num/ is affixed to the aspect marker /aaku/, the combination means 'X must happen because Y expects it' and thus indicates that a great deal of certainty or definiteness is involved. This is perhaps similar to the English adverb 'absolutely' rather than 'definitely', i.e., 'You absolutely have to come,' for many speakers of English, is more definite than 'You definitely have to come.' The equivalent of the former in Tamil would be /niinka vant-aaka-Num/ and the latter /niinka vant-iTa-Num/. Since /aaku/ is an aspect marker, it is added to the past stem of the verb.

15.331. Variation drill.

akTooparle kaTTaayamaa pooy-aakaNum-
NNU colli-paakkreen.

- a. anke kaTTaayamaa pooy-aakaNum-NNU
colli-paatteen.
- b. paNam ciikkam vant-aakaNum.
- c. avaru naaLekki varaNum-NNU
colli-paatteen.
- d. inNekki avare eppaTiyaavatu
paatt-aakaNum-NNU colli-paattiinkaLaa?
- e. en paNam innum varalle-NNU
colli-paakkaNum.
- f. brintaavan ekspresle oru TikkaT
vaankikkITT-aakaNum-NNU colli-paaruu.
- g. anta caamaan-ellaam inNekkee anuppi-
yaakaNum-NNU colli-paakkalaam-NNU
irukkreen.

I'm trying to make it clear
that (I) absolutely have to go
in October.

- a. I explained that (I) absolutely
had to go there.
- b. The money just has to come soon.
- c. I explained that he must come
tomorrow.
- d. Did you explain that (I)
absolutely have to see him
somehow today?
- e. (You) must make it clear that my
money has not yet come.
- f. Make it quite clear that (I)
absolutely must obtain a ticket
on the Brindavan Express.
- g. I intend to make it quite clear
that (I) absolutely must send
that baggage today.

15.332 Transformation Drill. Transform the following sentences by adding /-saka-Num/ in place of simply /-Num/.

Example: naan pookaNum.
naan pooy-sakaNum.

I must go.
I absolutely have to go.

- a. enakku uuci pooTaNum.
- b. niinka naalekki varaNum.
- c. inkeyee caappiTaNum.
- d. oyvu eTuttukkaNum.
- e. avan tuNi tovekkaNum.
- f. viiTakkaari viiTTe paattukkaNum.
- g. yaaru camekkaNum?
- h. niinka anta pustakam paTikkaNum.
- i. onka sneytarukku eRutaNum.

- a. I need to get a shot.
- b. You must come tomorrow.
- c. (One) must eat here.
- d. (One) must take rest.
- e. He must wash the clothes.
- f. The wife must look after the house.
- g. Who must cook?
- h. You must read that book.
- i. (You) must write to your friend.

15.34 Grammar. Emphatic /-ee/, /-taan/, and /maattram/. There are two emphatic particles in Tamil, /-ee/ and /-taan/. They both are translated in English as 'only', 'itself', 'just', etc., but they are used differently in Tamil. The basic difference is that /-ee/ means 'one compared to many' while /-taan/ means 'one and only one (compared to none)', 'just'. Thus:

inke-yee irukku It's right here (rather than somewhere else)
inke-taan irukku It's here (and only here).

Occasionally, both occur, as taan-ee, as in

keeTTaa-taanee If (you'd) only ask/listen.

In contrast to /-ee/ and /-taan/, /maattram/ has the sense of 'merely', 'only', 'uniquely'.

15.341 Variation Drill.

enakku maattram anta aafiile
yaareyaavatu terinc-iruntaa,
evvaLavU nallaa irukkumi

If only I knew somebody in that
office it would be so much
easier!

- a. niinka maattram anta aafiisukku pooy-iruntaa, rompa nallaa irunt-irukkum.
- b. itu maattram cenc-iruntaa, naan vant-iruppeen.
- c. atu maattram cenc-irukkraan.
- d. oru kaTitam maattram vant-irukku.
- e. itu maattram caappiTunka.
- f. onka vilaacam maattram kuTunka.

- a. If you had only gone to that office, it would have been much better.
- b. If (you) had only done this, I would have come.
- c. That is the only thing he's done.
- d. Only one letter has come.
- e. Just eat this.
- f. Just give me your address.

15.35 Grammar. The "doubt" marker /-oo/. The clitic /-oo/ can be added to various items in the sentence to indicate that the speaker is uncertain or doubtful about the circumstances or the veracity of something in the sentence. The /-oo/ added to the main verb of the sentence often translates in English as

'I don't know whether/if. . . .' When two verbs in the embedded sentence, one positive and one negative, both have /-oo/ affixed, the English translation is 'someone doesn't know whether positive or negative,' e.g., /avan vantaanoo, varalleyoo enakku teriyalle/, 'I don't know whether he came or not.'

When the facts in question are clear, but simply not known by the speaker (in contrast to being doubtful, unclear, and unable to be known), /-oo...-oo/ is not used. Rather, the interrogative /-aa...-aa/ is affixed to the verbs in question.

tuNiye tarraanaa, pooyTTu varraanaa-NNu keeLu.
Ask whether he's going to give the clothes or just go away.

When only one fact is questioned, only one /-aa/ is present:

avaru varraar-aa-NNu keeTTeen. I asked whether/if he was coming (or not).

The use of /-oo...-oo/ and /-aa...-aa/ is difficult to write rules for, since there are epistemic questions of who knows what, and who knows what another person knows, etc. involved. A construction with /-aa...-aa/ may appear in first-person marked verbs, but have to be specified with /-oo...-oo/ if the person of the verb changes, or if the mood of the verb changes. When the tense of the verb is future, /-oo...-oo/ is more likely.

Compare: avan atu ceyyamutiyumaa, mutiyaataa-NNu keeTTeen.
I asked whether he could do it or not.

nii atu ceyyamutiyumoo, mutiyaatoo, apTi collu.
Tell me whether you can do it or not.

15.351 Variation Drill.

inta tolle-yellaam eppa mutiya-pooratoo?

(I) don't know when this trouble-some business will (go to an) end.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. inta tolle-yellaam eppaTiyoo mutikkaNum. | a. (I) have to finish this problem somehow. |
| b. ava kooyilukku varamutiyumaa, mutiyaataa-NNu keeLunka. | b. Ask whether she can come to the temple or not. |
| c. baaSe puriyumoo, puriyalleyoo, avan cinimaavukku poovaan. | c. Whether (he) understands the language or not, he'll go to the movie. |
| d. tuNiye reNTu naaL-le ceyya-mutiyumoo, mutiyalleyoo munnaale collu. | d. Tell (me) in advance whether you can do the laundry in two days or not. |
| e. avanka enka viittle tankamutiyumaa, mutiyaataa-NNu collunka. | e. Tell (them) whether they can stay in our house or not. |
| f. anta viittle yaaraavatu irukkraankaLoo? | f. I wonder if there is anybody in that house or not? |
| g. avan vantaanoo, varalleyoo, enakku teriyalle. | g. I don't know whether he came or not. |
| h. kaTitam vant-irukkaa-NNu keeLu. | h. Ask whether the letter has come. |

- 15.36 Grammar. Use of /veere/. The adjective /veere/ usually means, when it precedes a noun, 'other' or 'different', as in /veere veele teeTreen/ 'I am looking for another job'. When it follows a noun, however, /veere/ often can be translated 'in addition, besides, also, too, moreover'. For example, /atu veere cenciTTaankaLaa?/ 'Did they do that, in addition?' /veere/ therefore refers to something in the previous sentence, and not the noun it follows. Compare /veele veere teeTreen/ 'In addition, I am looking for work' with /veere veele teeTreen/ 'I am looking for other work.'

15.361 Variation Drill.

appram naal-anci uuci veere pooTT-aaka-Num.

On top of that, I have to get a whole bunch of shots, too.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. veere uuci pooTT-aaka-Numaa? | a. Do you have to get another shot? (other shots?) |
| b. paaspoort veere koNTaantiTreen. | b. I will bring my passport also. |
| c. paaspoortTukku appLay paNNratukku, veere etaavatu veeNumaa? | c. Is anything else necessary to apply for a passport? |
| d. inta kariyle veere enna pooTa veeNTiyirukku? | d. What else must be put into this curry? |
| e. anta meTraasle irunta putu paTatte veere paakka veeNTiyiruntatu. | e. (We) also had to see that new film which was in Madras. |
| f. naalekki veere varraakaLaa? | f. Are they coming tomorrow, on top of everything else? |

15.37 Translation Drill. Translate into Tamil, using new constructions presented in this section of the lesson.

- In addition to everything else, I have to apply for a passport.
- Did they give you some shots, on top of everything else?
- My son absolutely has to go to Madras today.
- In addition to everything else, my wife has to wash the clothes.
- To prove that he had passed the exam, he had to get a certificate.
- On top of that, the people in that office refused to give me the certificate.
- My cousin's brother-in-law had to write a letter to the collector.
- On top of everything else, my brother-in-law is coming today, of all days, to dinner. ('of all days' = /paattu/)
- Tomorrow, on top of everything else, I have to get another shot. (another = additional, i.e. /innoru/)
- I explained that I had already gotten three shots. ('explain' = /colli-paaru/)
- In addition, the dhobi refuses to bring the clothes.
- It might just be necessary to apply for a passport.
- I forgot about the fact that you absolutely have to go to Madras. ('forget' = /mara/)
- He spoke about the fact that only if you (i.e. 'one') have gotten the certificate, can you apply for the passport.
- He explained that he had forgotten that it might just be necessary to get several shots before going to America.

15.38 Conversation stimulus. Kannan and Soomu are discussing Kannan's attempts to obtain a passport.

Kannan: Hey, Soomu, can you come with me to the Doctor's office?

Soomu: Why, have you been sick?

Kannan: No, I have to get some shots. I've just been to the hospital but they won't give me any shots. I explained that I am applying for a passport, but they refuse to listen.

Soomu: Those people in the Government Hospital never do anything right.

Kannan: You think they're inefficient? You should see the people in the Collector's office. They sent me to the hospital to get the shots--only then will they let me apply for the passport. The hospital people won't give me the shots until I have applied for the passport.

Soomu: Did you explain that you need to get this messy business finished by the end of this month? (lit.: "within the month")

Kannan: Yes, but they refuse to listen. On top of everything else, the bank won't give me my money until I have the passport.

Soomu: There's always something.

15.381 Translation drill with /-oo/, /-oo...-oo/, and /-aa/ + /-NNu/. Translate the following English sentences into Tamil. Pay close attention to verb forms--tense, aspect markers, etc.

Example: Did she tell you whether your younger brother paid the rent?

Translation: onka tampi viiTTu vaatTake paNatte kuTuttaanaa-NNu ava onkakkittE connaaLaa?

gooppuram

temple tower, sometimes marking an entrance

caikkil

bicycle

ten

south

tenkooppuram

south temple entrance

teer

"temple car", constructed of wood and used on festival occasions

- a. Yesterday afternoon he was talking about whether he would leave for Madras Tuesday or not.
- b. He said he didn't know whether the new bicycle would be ready by tomorrow.
- c. Do you know whether the temple car comes down (on) this street?
- d. We want to know whether there is enough salt in this sambar.
- e. Do you know whether or not they sell khadi cloth (/katar/) at that shop?
- f. How do (can) we know whether he's going the right way to the south gooppuram?
- g. He asked whether the train came at 6:00 or at 7:30.

15.382 Conversion Drill. In the following drill, convert the infinitive + /-Num/ construction to the /-aaku/ + /-Num/ construction.

Example: naan naaLekki meTraasukku pookaNum.

Conversion: naan naaLekki meTraasukku pooy-aaka-Num.

murukku
Teelar
tey
muur maarkkaTTu
fraak

a salty snack made from gram flour
tailor
to sew, stitch
Moore Market, a major bazaar in Madras
frock, dress

- a. avar anta murukkum kaapiyum caappiTaNuM.
- b. atanaale-taan naanka viiTtUkku pooy, tuunkaNuM.
- c. inta fraak ippaTiye teccaNuM.
- d. naanka meTraasukku vantatum, oTane muur maarkaTTukku pookaNuM.
- e. ate-yellaam onka appaakkITte collaNuM.

15.392 Expansion Drill. Expand the following sentences by adding a time expression like 'at 6:00', 'immediately', 'in two hours' time', etc., where the space indicates.

ravikke
kiiloo

sari blouse (Hindi: choli)
kilo (2.2 pounds)

- a. ava putu poTaveye vaankiTTu, _____ ravikkekkaaka tuNi vaankuvaa.
- b. avanka _____ maarkkaTTukku poovaanka.
- c. anta Treyn matureyleruntu meTraasukku _____ pookum.
- d. neettu raattigi _____ sTeeSanukku pakkattle irukkra cinimaavukku naTantu pooyITtoom.
- e. anta pattu kiiloo arici vaankiTTu, ate caikkille _____ viiTtUkku koNTaant-ITTaanka.

SECTION IV

15.4 Conversation, continued.

Krishnaawamy: een, oTampukku cawkiyam illeyaa?

pooTTukkittu
pooTTukTu-taan
uuci pooTTukTu-taan
pooravankaL-Laam (pooravankaL + ellaam)

Sitaram: ille. velinaaTTukku pooravankaL-Laam inta maatiri uuci pooTTukTu-taan pookaNum.

atooTe
ciikku
ciikku viSayattle

atooTe, inta amerikkaakkaaranka ciikku viSayattle rompa kaNTippaa irukkraankaLee.

tekke
naaTTukku tekke
neneppu

avanka naaTTukku tekke, enta pakkam poonaalum ciikku-taan-NNu neneppu.

K. skaalarSip evvaLavu kuTuk-kraanka?

matta
ceettu

S. varSattukku muuvaayiram Daalar kuTukkraanka--kaalej campalattukkum, caappaaTu, ruumu, matta celavukaL-ukkum-sa ceettu.

K. ruupaayle collunka.

kiTTattaTTa

S. kiTTattaTTa irupatt-reNT-aayiram ruupaa varum.

ammaaTiyoo

Why, have you been sick?

having put for oneself, obtained only if (one) has put for oneself only if (one) has gotten shots all those who go

No. Everybody who goes abroad must have this kind of shots before leaving. (... 'must go having obtained...')

in addition, too, also sick in the matter of health, concerning sickness

In addition, the Americans are very sticky about health matters, you know.

south south of the border thought

They think that anywhere south of their borders is automatically unhealthy.

How much scholarship are they giving you?

the other together

Three thousand dollars a year--for college fees, room, board, and other expenses all together.

How much is that in rupees?

approximately

It comes to approximately Rs. 22,000.

(expression of surprise) Oh my gosh!

miccam piTi
collunka

save, put aside
(here) would you say (that),
would you estimate (that)

K. ammaaTiyoO. ivvaLavU paNamaa?
appaTi-NNaa, nereya miccam
piTicci koNTaara muTiyum-
NNu collunka.

Oh my gosh! This much money? In that
case, you'll be able to save a lot
and bring it back, wouldn't you
think?

vaaci
velevaaci
eettam

quality, measure
kind of prices, i.e. cost of living
rise, ascent; height, elevation

S. appaTi onNum ille. amoriikkaav-
le velevaaci rompa eettam.
miccam piTikkratu kaSTam-NNu-taan
nenekkreen.

No, not at all. The cost of living
in America is very high. I think
it will be very difficult to save
anything.

kavani

observe, watch, notice, note, take
into account

innoru viSayam niinka kavanikka-
Num.

There's another thing you have to take
into account.

poy
poyyaa
poyyaa poo

lie, untruth, falsehood
falsely, untruthfully
prove false, artificial

inta Daalarukku eeR-re ruupaa-nkra
reeTTu poyyaa poorutu.

This exchange rate of seven and a half
rupees to the dollar is artificial.

15.41 Grammar. /ko-/ and /kiTTiru/. The semantic notion provided by this aspect marker is that the action of the lexical verb 'reflects' in some way on the doer of the action. This is usually called 'reflexive' but it is not always clear that this notion characterizes /ko-/ completely. In some cases /ko-/ indicates emphasis of the fact that the speaker is carrying out the action himself, or for his own benefit. The past of /ko-/ is /kiTTu/. In the sentence: draaccee paRam vaanki-kiTTu-pooriinkaLaa? 'Will you take along some grapes?' /kiTTu/ is best translated into English as 'along (with you)'.

ceruppe pooTTu-kiTTu, kooyilukk-uLLe pooka kuuTaatu.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

'Don't go into a temple while wearing your shoes (having-put on. . .)

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3

In this sentence, /kiTTu/ seems to correspond to English 'while (verb)ing'.

/kiTTiru/. This aspect marker is distinct from /ko-/ or /kiTTu/ or /iru/. It means 'durative' or 'continuing' action. It has the same tense markers as /iru/, namely /-kkr/, /-nt-/, and /-pp-/. We have had sentences with this aspect marker such as:

onkaLe eturpaattu-kITTiru-kkroom 'We-have been expecting you'
 1 2 3 4 4 3 2 3 1

Contrast this with:

eturpaatt-irukkroom 'We have expected you'
 eturpaatt-oom 'We expected you'

15.411 Variation Drill.

veLinaaTTukku pooravankaL-
Laam inta maatiri uuci pooTTukTu-
taan pookaNum.

- a. veLinaaTTieruntu varravankaL-Laam
 inta maatiri uuci pooTTukTu-taan
 varaNum.
- b. kooyilukk-uLLe pooravankaL-Laam
 inta maatiri ceruppe kaRatti vacci-
 kITTu-taan pookaNum.
- c. paasporTTukku appLay paNNavan-
 kaL-Laam inta maatiri carTTifikkaT
 vaankikkITTu-taan varaNum.
- d. veLinaaTTukku pooravankaLukk-
 ellaam inta maatiri uuci pooTaTuma?
- e. maycuurukku pooravankaL-Laam
 benkaLuurle erankikkaNum.

Everyone who goes abroad must have
this kind of shot.

- a. Everyone who comes from abroad
 must have this kind of shot.
- b. Everybody who goes into a temple
 must take off their shoes in
 order to go in.
- c. Everybody who applies for a pass-
 port must obtain this kind of
 certificate (before applying);
- d. Do all people going abroad need
 this kind of shot?
- e. Everyone on their way to Mysore
 must get off (the train) in
 Bangalore.

- 15.42 Grammar. Intent. A variation of the intent construction (cf. 14.22, 15.18)
 occurs where the verbs /iru/ or /nene/ are replaced by nouns /neneppu/
 'thought' and /utteecam/ 'intent'.

nean pookalaam-NNu utteecam. 'I intend to go; my intent is to go'.
 anke reNTu maacam irukkalaam-NNu neneppu. 'I intend/my thought is to stay here
 two months.'

- 15.43 Grammar. Noun + dative + /tekke/ 'south', /vaTakke/ 'north', /meekke/ 'west',
 /keRakke/ 'east of X'.

enka viiTTukku tekke oru periya maram irukku.
 South of my house there is a big tree.

15.431 Variation Drill.

avana naaTTukku tekke, enta pakkam
poonaalum ciikku-taan-NNu neneppu.

- a. avanka naaTTukku tekke, enta pakkam
 poonaalum taNNi kuTikka-kuuTaatu-NNu
 neneppu.
- b. inta naaTTukku meekke, caappaat-
 tukku ruci ille-NNu neneppu.

They think that anywhere south of
their borders is automatically
unhealthy.

- a. They think that anywhere south of
 their borders you shouldn't
 drink the water.
- b. They think that in the west the
 food is tasteless.

- c. inta uurukku vaTa'ka, tooce ille iTi ille-NNu neneppu.
- d. inta naaTTukku tekke, veyil rompa aTikkraatu-NNu nenekkraankaLaa?
- e. ten-intyaavle enke poonaalum, caappaatu nallee irukku-NNu nenekkreen.

- c. They think that north of here you can't get those or idli.
- d. Do they think that south of here it's very hot?
- e. I think that no matter where you go in South India, the food is good.

- 15.44 Grammar. Use of /ceettu/ and /ceentu/, postpositions meaning 'together'. accusative + /ceettu/ 'together'. Historically, /ceettu/ is the past participle of the transitive verb /ceer/ 'join, cause to come together, bring together'.

This post-position occurs only with transitive verbs.

pustakankaLe ceettu kuTutteen 'I gave the books together'
reNTu kaTitankaLe ceettu anuppineen 'I sent the two letters together'

Nominative + /ceentu/ 'together'. /ceentu/ is derived from the past participle of the verb /ceer/ meaning 'join (intransitive)' or 'come together'. It is used when the main verb of the sentence is intransitive.

avanka reNTu peeru ceentu vantaanka. The two of them came together, i.e., arrived simultaneously.

- 15.441 Variation Drill.

kaalee! campalattukkum, ruumu, caappaatu, matta celavukaLukkum-aa ceettu.

For college fees, room, board, and other expenses all together.

- a. reNTu pustakanka ceettu kuTut-taanka.
- b. inta muuNu tuNiye ceettu kuTu.
- c. kaaleyle poostTum, kaappiyum ceentu varutu.
- d. avankaL-Laam ceentu cinimaav-ukku pooyirukkraanka.

- a. They gave the two books together.
- b. Give me the three cloths together.
- c. In the morning the mail and the coffee arrive simultaneously.
- d. They have all gone to the movie together.

- 15.45 Grammar. Use of /kiTTattaTTa/, /cumaar/ 'about, approximately.'
/kiTTa/ < /kittu/ (Vi III) 'be near' + /taTTu/ (Vt. III) 'hit, strike, knock'.

/cumaar/ < Pers. 'an average'.

- 15.451 Variation Drill.

kiTTattaTTa irupatt-reNT-
aayiram ruupaa varum.

It comes to about 22,000 rupees.

- a. cumaar irupatu ruupaa varum.
- b. kiTTattaTTa pattu peeru vant-irukkraanka.
- c. cumaraa iruntatu.
- d. caappaatu cumaraa irukku.
- e. kiTTattaTTa reNTu varSamaa anke iruppeen.

- a. It comes to about 20 rupees.
- b. About ten people have come.
- c. It was just so-so.
- d. The food is just so-so.
- e. I'll be there about two years.

- 15.46 Grammar. Use of /collunka/ in a non-imperative meaning. In this lesson we are confronted with the sentence /appaTi-NNaa, nereya miccam piTicci koNTaara muTiyum-NNu collunka/ where /collunka/, however, does not mean 'I command you to say' or some of the usual English translations of the Tamil imperative. /collunka/ here, together with the embedding marker /-NNu/ must be interpreted to be equivalent to English 'Would you say that. . .' or 'Would you estimate that. . .' followed by some sentence or other. The usual English semantic range is that of predictions about some future occurrence, which the speaker is asking the addressee to make a judgment about.

15.461 Variation Drill.

appaTi-NNaa, nereya miccam piTicci koNTaara muTiyum-NNu collunka.

- appaTi-NNaa, nallaa iruntatu-NNu collunka.
- kiTTattatta irupatu ruupaa varum-NNu collunka.
- naaLekki varuvaaru-NNu collunka.
- mawNT rooTukku pakkattule irukku-NNu collunka.
- inta varSattule tayaaraa iruk-kum-NNu collunka.

In that case, you ought to be able to save a lot and bring it back, wouldn't you think?

- Would you say that it was good then?
- Would you estimate that it comes to about Rs. 20?
- Would you say that he will come tomorrow?
- Would you estimate that it is near Mount Road?
- Would you calculate that it will be ready this year?

15.47 Grammar. Comparative /viTa/ and Superlative.

/viTa/. Adjectives can be compared with the use of /viTa/ (the infinitive of the verb /viTu/ 'leave, let'). The rule for this construction on the model of English "A is bigger than B" would be /B (acc.) viTa, A adjective + (aa irukku/).

Example: This house is bigger than that house.

A

B

anta viiTTe viTa, inta viiTtu peruc-aa irukku.

B

A

Note that in the Tamil the order of the two items compared is B A, while in English the order is A B. Sometimes the locative or other case may appear instead of the accusative, but this use refers to something happening 'in X' or 'to Y', e.g.,

intyaavle viTa, amerikkaavle kaalam kuLiraa irukku.

The seasons are cooler in America than in India.

Note also that items in parentheses are optional, e.g., perucu or perucaa irukkaa depending on whether habitual (aa + iru) or non-habitual (zero) is meant.

Superlatives of adjectives: locative plus emphatic. In Tamil, superlatives may be formed by use of the locative case plus emphatic /-ee/. For example, English 'This is the biggest house in (all of) Madurai' is expressed in Tamil, 'This is all Madurai big house.'

itu maturey-le-yee periya viitu
this Madurai-in-emph. big house

Note that in English the realm of the superlative degree can be omitted, i.e., "This is the biggest house". In Tamil the realm cannot be omitted because the locative and emphatic are attached to the word defining the realm, i.e., in all of Madurai, in this school, in America, etc.

15.471 Variation Drill.

amerikkaavle velevaaci rompa eettam.

The cost of living in America is very high.

- amerikkaavle viTa, intyaavle velevaaci rompa eettam ille.
- anke velevaaci eettamaa?
- Dilli viTa, kalkattaavle velevaaci eettamaa?
- nyuu yaark viTa, siyaettalle velevaaci eettam ille.

- The cost of living in India is not as high as in America.
- Is the cost of living high there?
- Is the cost of living in Calcutta higher than in Delhi?
- The cost of living is not as high in Seattle as in New York.

15.48 Grammar. Use of /kavani/ 'take care (of), take account of.' Note that although spelled with initial /k/, most Tamil speakers pronounce this word with /g/, re /gavani/.

15.481 Variation Drill.

innoru viSayam niinka kavanik-kaNum.

There's another thing you have to take into account.

- anta viSayam niinka kavanikka-veeNTaam.
- inta viSayam niinka kavanikka-kuuTaatu.
- enta viSayam avaru kavanikkalle?
- kaLekTar inta paasppoorT viSayam kavanikkamaaTTeen-nkraaru.
- ellaarum kavanicci-kiTTee-iruntaanka.
- itu avaru kavaniccaalum kavanikkalaam.
- avan neettu connate naan kavanikkalaam-NNu irukkreen.
- niinka ate kavanicciinkaLaa?

- You don't have to take that matter into account.
- You must not take that matter into account.
- Which matter did he fail to take into account?
- The Collector refuses to take this passport matter into account.
- Everybody was staring, and staring.
- He might just possibly take note of this.
- I intend to take cognizance of what he said yesterday.
- Did you notice that?

15.49 Grammar. Use of /poy/ 'lie', /poyyaa-poo/ 'be invalid, wrong, incorrect'. /poy/ is a noun and should not be confused with /pooy/ 'having gone'. Together with /poo/ 'go' (i.e. /poyyaa poo/) the meaning is '(to) lie, be untruthful, misleading, wrong, incorrect.'

15.491 Variation Drill.

inta Daalarukku eR-re ruupaa-nkra reeTTu poyyaa poorutu.

This exchange rate of seven and a half rupees to the dollar is misleading.

- avaru colratu poyyaa poorutu.
- inta pustakattule eRutinatatu poyyaa poorutu.

- What he says is misleading.
- What's written in this book is not exactly correct.

- c. naan connatu poyya pooccu.
- d. neettu baenkle kuTutta reeTTu poyya pooccu.
- e. inta maafiri cencaa, poyya pookum.
- f. Daalarukku ancu ruupaa-nkra reeTTu kuufa poyya pooccu.
- g. aracaankam Daalarukku panneNTu ruupaa-nkra blaekk-maarkkaT reeTTu kavanikkaNum.

- c. What I said turned out to be wrong.
- d. The rate they gave yesterday in the bank was wrong.
- e. If you do it this way, it'll turn out wrong.
- f. The five rupees to the dollar rate was also artificial.
- g. The government ought to take notice of the 12 rupees to the dollar black market rate.

15.492 Conversation Stimulus.

Kumari and Parvathi are discussing various parts of India they have lived in and what the climate and health situation is like in different places. Parvathi says that Calcutta is very hot in the hot season, hotter even than in Madras. Kumari says that no matter where you go in India, it will be hot then, but if you go to the hills, it's not bad. Parvathi says her family went to Kodaikanal for a day during the hot season, but the food was terrible. Kumari agrees that in general the European food is awful. The nice thing about the hills is that it is cool and the climate is healthy. People there are not as sick as in the plains. Parvathi agrees, but points out that few people can afford to live in the hill stations. The cost of living there is very high. Kumari says wages are good there, but you can't save anything because of the cost of living.

15.493 Conversation Variation. One student who did not participate in the previous conversation retells what Kumari and Parvathi said.

15.494 Transformation Drill. Transform the following sentences by adding /kuufTaatu/ 'must not' or /veeNTaam/ 'need not'.

Example: niinka varaNum.
niinka vara-veeNTaam.
niinka vara-kuufTaatu.

You must come.
You don't have to (i.e. needn't) come.
You shouldn't (mustn't) come.

- a. avaru naaLekki uurukku pookaNum.
- b. koRanteKa paal kuTikkaNum.
- c. en maneVi tuNi tovekkaNum.
- d. poosT varappa, nii in' i' irukka-Num.
- e. kaLekTar inta viSayam kavanikka-Num.
- f. nereva miceam piTicci koNTaaraNum.
- g. niinkaL-ellaam ceettu kuTukkaNum.
- h. kiTTattaTTa irupatu ruupaa varaNum.
- i. veLiNaATTukku pooravankaL-Laam cinkappuurla erankikkaNum.
- j. kalyaaNattukku poorappa, anke kuTutta caappaaTu caappiTaNum.

- a. He has to go to town tomorrow.
- b. Children should drink milk.
- c. My wife has to wash clothes.
- d. When the mail comes, you must be here.
- e. The collector has to take note of this matter.
- f. (You) must save a lot and bring it back.
- g. You should give it all together.
- h. About Rs. 20 ought to be the price.
- i. Everybody who goes abroad has to disembark in Singapore.
- j. When (you) go to a wedding, you have to eat the food (they) give you.

15.495 Translation Drill.

1. People who go abroad don't have to eat the food they give (them).

2. When you go to other countries, you shouldn't drink the water.
3. Everybody who goes into a temple should take off his shoes first.
4. You don't need to sleep in that room.
5. When you go to their house, you mustn't eat meat.
6. If you go abroad, you don't need to save money.
7. If he had come, it would have been nice.
8. You should have been here last night.
9. You shouldn't have drunk the water they gave you.
10. He shouldn't have told the people in a bank how much money he saved.
11. I have to see a doctor.
12. I don't want a newspaper.
13. You shouldn't say that sort of thing.
14. He shouldn't have said that.
15. You didn't need to give me so much money.
16. His wife shouldn't have come here.
17. The dhobi shouldn't have put so much blueing in the clothes.
18. The collector shouldn't have written that kind of a letter.
19. If he shouldn't have said that, why did you let him come?
20. If I needn't have come, why did you invite me? (invite = kuuppiTu)
21. No matter what he says, you shouldn't give him any money.
22. It doesn't make any difference when you come; you needn't bring your wife.
23. If I don't need to bring money, I might just possibly come.
24. If I don't need to come, I'll send my younger brother.
25. If I don't need (to take) rest, I won't go to my room.

SECTION V

15.5 Conversation, concluded.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>S. <u>inke oru ruupaaykki enn-enna vaanka</u>
 <u>muTiyumoo, Daalare vaci atukku</u>
 <u>meele anke oNNum vaankiyi'a muTiyaatu.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">matippu</p> <p><u>evvaLavu caamaan vaanka muTiyum-</u>
 <u>nkrate vacci paattaa, kiTTattaTa</u>
 <u>muuvaayiram ruupaa matippu-taan</u>
 <u>varum-NNu en sneytar orttaru col-</u>
 <u>raaru.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">viTu</p> | <p><u>If you take what you can buy for a</u>
 <u>rupee here, what the dollar will</u>
 <u>buy there isn't much more.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">value</p> <p><u>A friend of mine says that if you</u>
 <u>try taking the actual buying power,</u>
 <u>the value (of the scholarship) comes</u>
 <u>to about Rs. 3,000 only.</u></p> |
| <p>K. <u>vaRi celavukku etaavatu paNam</u>
 <u>eTuttukTu pooka viTuvaankaLaa?</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">aLavu</p> | <p><u>allow, leave, let</u></p> <p><u>Will they let you take any money along</u>
 <u>with you for travel expenses?</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">amount, measure</p> |
| <p>S. <u>risarv baenkkukku appLay paNna</u>
 <u>pooreen. munnuuru ruupaa aLavukku</u>
 <u>eTuttukTu pooka viTuvaanka-NNu</u>
 <u>nenekkreen.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">inta viSayamaaka meTrassukku pooyi
 <u>avankaLe paakkaNum.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">cupam
 cupamaa</p> | <p><u>I'm going to apply for permission to</u>
 <u>the Reserve Bank. I think they'll</u>
 <u>let me take the equivalent of Rs. 300.</u></p> <p><u>I have to see them about this matter</u>
 <u>in Madras (for the sake of this matter</u>
 <u>I have to go to Madras and see them).</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">good luck, fortune
 auspiciously</p> |
| <p>K. <u>ellaam cupamaa naTakkaNum.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">aTaTe
 vantiTucci
 eranku
 erankikko</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">aTaTe. kaTaluur vantiTuccee. naan
 <u>inke erankikkreen. varaTTumaa.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">vilaacam
 conta
 contactkaararu
 marakka maaTTeen</p> | <p><u>I wish you lots of luck.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(expression of mild surprise) Oh!
 it has come, arrived
 get off, descend
 get off (reflexive)</p> <p><u>Oh, here's Cuddalore. I get off here.</u>
 <u>See you later.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">address
 own, personal
 kinsman, relative
 I won't forget</p> |
| <p>S. <u>pooyiTu vaanka. onka contactk-</u>
 <u>aararu vilaacam kuTuttate marakka</u>
 <u>maaTTeen.</u></p> | <p><u>So long. I appreciate your giving</u>
 <u>me your relative's address.</u></p> |

15.51 Grammar. Use of the comparative form involving /e-word Vb. + oo, a-word Vb₂/...

In addition to the /viTa/ type of comparative construction, there is another construction, probably not a native Tamil construction, with an e-word, the verb + doubt marker /oo/, in one clause, and in the next clause an a-word (equivalent of the e-word), followed by a finite verb. Example: /enke pooraan-oo, naanum anke pooreen/ 'Wherever he goes, I will go too'. Usually this construction is used, not to indicate that one quality is bigger, better, etc. than another, but that they are about equal, although it can be used to indicate a greater degree of something, e.g. /ettane ruupaa kuTuttaan-oo, naan atikamaa kuTutteen/ 'However many rupees he gave, I gave more.' ('I gave more rupees than he did.') The two approximate meanings of this construction are therefore 'as much as' or 'more (less) than.' Sometimes the e-word is reduplicated, as in /enn-enna/. This has a distributive meaning 'whatever, what-all'.

15.511 Variation drill.

inke oru ruupaaykki enn-enna vaanka
muTiyumoo, Daalare vacci atukku meele
anke oNNum vankiyiTa muTiyaatu.

If you take what you can buy for a
rupee here, what the dollar will
buy there isn't much more. ('The
dollar won't buy more than the rupee.')

- enke poovaanoo, ava ankeyum poovaa.
- evvaLavu vaankineenoo, niyum
avvaLavu vaankaNum.
- enk-enke caappiTa maatTeen-nkraanoo,
niyum anke caappiTaate.
- epp-eppa varaame irukkriinkaLoo,
avanum appa varaame irukkraan.
- eppaTi cenciTuvaanoo, appaTi ceyyaNum.

- Wherever he goes, she will go.
- You have to take as much as I took.
- Wherever he refuses to eat, you
also must refuse to eat there.
- Whenever you don't come, he stays
away those times too.
- However he manages to do it,
that's the way (you) must do it.

15.52 Grammar. Note the use of the factive construction with the verbal noun of the quotative verb /-n-/ (/nkratu/) with the accusative because of the verb /vay/ (/vacci/) + /paar/ 'try verbing'. /vaanka muTiyum -nkratu/ 'the fact of being able to buy' is translated here 'actual buying power'.

15.521 Variation drill.

New word: tooNu: seem, appear, look (like).

evvaLavu caamaan vaanka muTiyum-
nkrate vacci paattaa, kiTTattaTa
muuvaayiram ruupaa matippu-taan varum-
NNu en sneytar orttaru colraaru.

A friend of mine says that if you try
taking the actual buying power, the
value (of the scholarship) comes to
about Rs. 3,000 only.

- avan paNatte tiruTinaan-nkrate
kavaniccaa, moocamaa tooNratu.
- mantiri lancam vaankalle-nkrate
terinciruntaa, evvaLavu nallaa
irukkum.
- ivvaLavu neeramaa poy connaan-nkrate
patti enakku teriyaatu.

- If you consider the fact that he
stole the money, it looks bad.
- How much better it would be if the
fact that the minister didn't
take the bribe was known.
- All this time I didn't know about
the fact of his telling a lie.

- | | |
|--|--|
| d. avaru contakkaararu v'laacam kuTuttate-nkrate patti naan marakka ma ^{tt} teen. | d. I won't forget about the fact that he gave me his relative's address. |
| e. itu maRe-kaalam-nkrate patti marakkakkuTaatu. | e. You mustn't forget about the fact that this is the rainy season. |
| f. avaru varaNum-nkrate patti naan terincukkiTteen. | f. I found out about the fact of his needing/wanting to come. |

15.53 Grammar. Use of /eTuttukkiTTu poo/ 'take along'. This construction utilizes the aspect marker /ko-/ 'self-benefactive' to combine the notions /eTu/ 'take' /ko-/ 'along' and /poo/ 'go' and /vaa/ 'come' to express the English equivalent 'take, bring along (with oneself, for oneself)'.

15.531 Variation drill.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>vaRi celavukku etaavatu paNam eTuttukTu pooka viTuvaankaLaa?</u> | <u>Will they let you take any money along with you (for the trip)?</u> |
| a. cinimaavukkuLle palakaaram eTuttukkiTTu pooka viTuvaankaLaa? | a. Will they let you take snacks along into the movie theater? |
| b. vaRikkaaka naan tayir saatam eTuttukkiTTu vanteen. | b. I brought along yogurt rice for the trip. |
| c. niinka meTraasukku poorappa, enta tuNi eTuttukkiTTu pooriinka? | c. When you go to Madras, which clothes will you take with you? |
| d. rvanka amerikkavleruntu tirumpi vantappa, enkaLukku putu poTaveyum, ceruppeyum eTuttukkiTTu vantaanka. | d. When they returned from America they brought back new saris and sandals for us. |
| e. enka appaa matureykki pooyi, enka citti viiTleruntu oru pustakatte eTuttukkiTTu vantaaru. | e. When father went to Madurai he brought back a (certain) book from our aunt's house. |

15.54 Grammar. The idiom /ellaam cupamaa naTakkaNum/. Literally, 'everything must go well/auspiciously'. i.e., 'I hope everything goes well.'

15.541 Variation drill.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. ellaam cupamaa naTakkaNum. | a. I hope everything goes well. |
| b. ellaam cupamaa naTantatu. | b. Everything went well. |
| c. ellaam nallaa naTakkaNum. | c. Everything must go well. |
| d. ellaam oRunkaa naTantatu. | d. Everything was in order. |
| e. oNNum cupamaa naTakkalle. | e. Nothing went right. |
| f. ellaam cupamaa naTakkum. | f. It might/will all go well. |

15.55 Grammar. Neuter Past. Some verbs also have an irregular neuter past, i.e., a PNG marker or verb stem different from that of other verbs is used for the neuter past of these verbs.

The verbs /poo/ 'go' and /aaku/ 'become' have the past neuter forms /poo-ccu/ and /aa-ccu/, respectively. The expected forms /*poo-n-atu/ and /*aa-n-atu/ do not occur, except in very bookish usage.

In some dialects, the neuter past marker /-ccu/ or /-cci/ is beginning to be used with verbs other than /poo/ and /aaku/, i.e., one also encounters

forms like /aayTucci/ or /aayrucci/, /pooyTucci/ or /pooyrucci/, etc. For some speakers, the /-cci/ form is used only with the verbs /poo/ and /aaku/ even if aspectually marked, i.e., as in these examples where the completive aspect marker /-(vi)Tu/ is present.

For still other speakers, however, the /-ccu, -cci/ past neuter is used with many other verbs as well, so that one encounters forms like /colli-cci/ 'it said' instead of the expected /conn-atu/, /vantu-cci/ instead of /vant-atu/, etc. We will consider the use of /-ccu, -cci/ to be "standard" only with /poo/ and /aaku/, and all other verbs have the "regular" neuter past. A minor exception to this statement is that the use of /-ccu/ as a neuter past is optional with the so-called Class III verbs in LT, but not required. Thus, LT Class III verbs like /vaanku/ may have neuter past /vaankirru/. The spoken equivalent /vaankicci/ is not as unusual as is the occurrence of /-cci/ with, e.g., iru 'be' as in /runticci/ (LT /runtatu/).

15.551 Variation drill.

- aTaTe, kaTaluur vantiTuccee.
a. ammaaTiyoO, Treyn vantiTucci.
b. paavam! eTTu maNi aayTucci!
c. neeram aayTuccaa?
d. kiili enna collicci?
e. pattirikke vantucci.

- Oh, here's Cuddalore.
a. Oh my gosh, the train is already here.
b. Too bad! It's past eight o'clock.
c. Is it late?
d. What did the parrot say?
e. The newspaper has come.

- 15.56 Grammar. Verbal Noun + cognitive verbs (verbs like /nene/ 'hope, think, trust', /teri/ 'know'; /mara/ 'forget') contrasted with factive constructions. The sentence /onka contakkaararu vilaacam kuTuttate marakka maaTTeen/ contrasts with 'factive' constructions such as /avaru ate kuTuttate-nkrate naan marantiTTeen./ 'I forgot the fact that he gave that'. In some cases this contrast is not semantically significant. Often the factive /-nkratu/ is present for emphasis or absent because no ambiguity would result. In other cases /-nkratu/ must be present because no other verb is present, e.g. /itu maram-nkratu enakku teriyum/ 'I know that this is a tree' ('I know the fact that this is a tree,') or because the verb cannot be nominalized, for example, with modals (/laam/, /Num/ etc).

15.561 Variation drill.

- onka contakkaararu vilaacam kuTuttate marakka maaTTeen.
a. avaru connate naan marantiTTeen.
b. niinka varriinka-nkratu nenecciTTu kaappi pooTTeen.
c. naaLekki avan varaNum-nkratu avaLukku teriyum.
d. avaru paNakkaararaa-nkratu uurle irukkravankaLukk-ellaam teriyum.
e. naan eTTe-mukkaal maNikki varreen-nkratu avanukku teriyaame iruntatu.

- I appreciate your giving me your relative's address.
a. I completely forgot what he said.
b. Thinking that you would come, I served coffee.
c. She knows that he must come tomorrow.
d. Everybody in town knows that he's a rich man.
e. He remained ignorant of the fact that I was coming at 8:45.

15.57 Translation drill.

- a. I know about (the fact of) his going to America.
- b. We didn't hear anything about his coming home.
- c. I know this is good (uncooked) rice.
- d. We know exactly (/malla/, /cariyaa/) what he said.
- e. She understands that I like curd rice.
- f. Ramu forgot that the mail always comes at 9 a.m.

15.58 Transformation drill. Transform sentences from factive to nonfactive.

Example: /niinka varriinka-nkrate patti naan marantiTeen/

I forgot about the fact that you were coming.

/niinka varriinka-NNu naan marantiTeen/

I forgot that you were coming.

New words: kuRaay pipe for water, tap

pukaar	complaint
--------	-----------

cennai Madras

- a. tamIR periya moRi-nkratu avan nampikkalle.
b. reyil pattu maNikkallE cennaikki vantu coerum-nkratu avanka enakkakITTa teriviccaanka.
c. mantiri Treynle krukraaru-nkratu enkaLukku teriyaame iruntatu.
d. avanka nereya pustakanka vaankinaanka-nkratu enkaLukku onNum ille.
e. tamIRle kate eRutaNum-nkratu en aace.
f. kuRaayle taNNi varalle-nkratu pukaar paNNAan.

15.59 Transformation drill. Change the following sentences from the /viTa/ type comparison ('A is Y-er than B') to the /e-word vb. + oo, a-word etc./ ('A is the same degree as B' or 'A is not Y-er than B') type of comparison.

Example: ate viTa, itu perucaa irukku. atu evvaLavU perucaa irukkoo, itu

This is bigger than that.

avvaLavU perucaa ille.

This isn't bigger than that.

- a. meTraasse viTa, mature cirucu.
- b. kooTekaalattle matureye viTa, cennai kuLiraa irukku.
- c. enka teruve viTa, anta teruvu akalamaa irukku.
- d. anta kooyile viTa, inta kooyil pericaa irukku.
- e. inta aricive viTa anta arici nallatu.

TAMIL-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

aace-paTu	desire, want
aTaTe	oh! (expression of mild surprise)
aTvaars	advance, advance payment
atooTe	in addition, too, also
appaTiyaa	Is it like that?; Is that so?
appaTiyee	just like that, in the very same way
appuram	after, afterward
ammaaTiyoo	oh my gosh! (expression of mild surprise)
ammi	small flat grindstone for spices
aracaankam	government
arici	uncooked rice
arjaNT	urgent, quick, important
arjaNTaa	urgently, in a hurry, quick
avacaram	urgent, urgency, important
avacaramaa	urgently, in a hurry, quickly
aLavu	amount, measure, extent
anuppu	send
anuppaame	without sending
anuppi iruntaanka-NNaa	if they have (had) sent
anuppaame iruntaalum	even if they haven't sent
anuppivi	cause to send, have sent
anuppicci	having caused to send, have sent
anuppicciTreen	I will definitely cause to send, have sent
aaTceepaNe	objection

itoo paaru

ippavee

illaatatu

illaatat-anaale

illaaTTaa, illaaTTii

inta maatiri

innum

innoru

iRu

iRuttu

iRuttu-kITTu

iRuttu-kITTu pookaate

iSTam

uRunkaa

-uLLe

-um. . .-um

-um

uuci

uuci pooTu

uuci pooTTukTut-taan

uuttu

enka

etukku

eppa paattaalum

eppavum

eranku

look here

right now, right away

that which is not, the fact of not being

since there is not, because of the
fact that there is not

if not, otherwise

this way, in this fashion

still, yet

another

drag out, stretch

having dragged out, stretched

dragging out, stretching

don't drag things out

liking, desire

orderly, efficiently, neatly

inside, within, by (a certain time)

and

also

needle, shot

get a shot

only if one has gotten shots

pour

our, my

what for, for what, why?

all the time, incessantly

always

get off, descend

erankikko	get off (reflexive)
eettam	rise, ascent, height, elevation
een-MNaa	because, the reason is, (if asked why)
eerkanavee	already
oTane	immediately, as soon as
oNNum (noun form of oru)	a, one (thing)
oNNum-ille	nothing at all, not anything
otavi	aid, assistance
otaviye keeLu	ask for help, request assistance
katar	kaadi cloth, rough cotton hand-spun, hand loomed
kaTan	loan
kaTan kuTu	lend
kaTan vaanku	borrow
kaTitam	letter
kaTeyci	end, final
kaTeyciyle	in the end, finally, at last
kaTTsayaamaa	definitely
kaNeesa	Ganesh, god of prosperity
kappalu	ship
kalyaaNa maNTappam	marriage hall
kavale-paTu	worry, be troubled
kavani	observe, watch, take notice, take into account
kaSTam	difficulty
kaSTa-paTu	experience difficulty
kaancu poo	dry up, wither
kaattiru	wait

kaappi p̄uTar	coffee powder
kaayi	dry, dry out
kaaya-maaTTeen	I won't dry
kaaya-maaTTeen-nkatu	it refuses to dry
kaalam	time, season
k'iTTa	near
kittattaTTa	approximately
kiiloo	kilogram
keRakke	east
keeLu	ask
keeTTaalum	even if asked
eppa keeTTaalum	whenever asked
kuTuttatu	that which was given
kuTuttatukku	for that which was given
kuuTa	also
koNTuvara	bring
koNTaantiru (koNTuvantiTu) (koNTuvantuvitu)	definitely bring
kooTe, kooTe kaalam	summer
kooppuram	temple tower
kooLaar	mistake, defect
kLaark	clerk
canti	crossing, junction, meeting
cantooSa-paTu	feel pleasure
came	cook
camekkaame	without cooking, instead of cooking

cambalāṃ	salary
caami	god, deity, image
cilare	change, coins
ciikkram	quickly
ciikku	sick, ill
ciikku viṣayattile	in the matter of health, concerning sickness
ciirttiruttam	improvement
cupam	good luck, fortune
cupamaa	asuspiciously
cumaar	approximately, about
cenciTu (cenci(v)iTu)	definitely do
cenciTuveen	I will definitely do
cencaa kuuTa	even if (someone) did
ceyratu-lle	does not usually do
ceettu	together (tr.)
ceentu	together (intr.)
caikkil	bicycle
conta	own, personal
contakkaararu	kinsman, relative
collunka	would you say?, would you estimate?
-NNaa (-NNaal)	if, if you say
tanti	telegram
tanti aTi	send a telegram
tapeal	mail, post
tappu	fault, mistake, error
tayaar	ready

tavira	besides, except for
taan	only, just, exactly
taankam	gold
tinattanti	"Daily Telegram", name of a newspaper
tiNTakkaL	city of Dindigal
tiruppi kuTu	give back
tiruTu	steal
tirunaaLu	holiday, festival day
tiipaavaLi	Divali, the festival of lights
tuNi, tuNi-maNi	cloth, clothes
tekke	south
tenkooppuram	south tower of a temple
tey	sew, stitch
teruvu	street
tenam, tenamum	daily
teer	temple car
tole	aspect marker of disgust, impatience
tooTTakkaaran	gardener
traace paRam	grape(s)
naaTTukku tekke	south of the border
naaL-aakum	it will take time
niilam	blue, blueing
nene	think
nenekkree	you think (non-polite)
neneppu	thought
nereya	much, too much
bakSis	alms, bonus, money

patti	about
paattu	at, to, toward (directing the attention)
paattu cey	do deliberately, take action
paalkaari	milkwoman, milkmaid
piTi	catch, grasp, seize, please
piTikkaatu	don't like, it does not please
piraak (fraak)	frock, dress
pinnaale	behind, after
puruSan	man, husband
peNTaaTTi	wife, woman
perume-paTu	feel proud
poTave	sari
poy	lie, untruth, falsehood
poyaa poo	prove false, artificial
poo	go
pookaate	don't go (non-polite)
pookaatenka	please don't go (polite)
pookaame	without going, instead of going
pooTu	put, place, get
pooTaate	don't put (non-polite)
pooTTukkittu	having put for oneself, obtained
pooTTukTut-taan	only if one has put (got) for oneself
uuci pooTTukTut-taan	only if one has gotten shots
pooy-tole!	get out of here! beat it!
prayoojanam	use, advantage, good
prayoojanap-paTu	be useful, be of use

matippu	value
matta	the other
male pakkam	the mountains
maRe	rain
maRe kaalam	rainy season
mannicci-koonka	please excuse
marā	forget
marakka maatTeen	I won't forget
maattram	merely, only, just
maamaa	uncle (mother's brother)
miccam piTi	save, put aside, retain
mukkiyamaa(na)	important
munnaale	before, beforehand
munnaale-yee	in the first place, at the beginning
murukku	a salty snack
muuru maarkkaTTu	Moore Market, a major bazaar in Madras
muRu	whole, entire
metuvaa	slowly
meekke	west
ramzan	Ramadan, a Muslim holiday
ravikke	sari blouse, choli (Hindi)
reyilvey	railway, railroad
reyilveyile	in the railway(s)
reyilveyleyum	in the railways, too
liivu	leave, holiday, vacation
vaTakke	north
vantuceeru	arrive, get here

varaatatu	that (thing) which does not come
varaastavanka	the people who don't/didn't come
varaame	without coming, instead of coming
varuSam	year
vaanku	buy, get, receive, fetch
va ^z kikko	buy for oneself (self benefactive of vaanku)
vaankirukee	you have got, bought, taken
vaaci	quality, measure
vaaram	weak
viTu	allow, leave, let
vilasam	address
viSayam	matter, thing, affair
viTTukkaararu	man, husband
vekkapaTu	feel shame
veLLakkaaran, -kaari	Westerner, white man/woman
veyyil	heat of the sun
veere	other; different; moreover
velevaaci	cost of living, prices
veelekkaaran, veelekkaari	servant man, servant woman
sTaemp	stamp

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